

believe that there are Assets in another Presidency, he shall forthwith certify under his hand to the Administrator General, of such Presidency, the fact of his having taken out such Letters of Administration, and shall give such information as he possesses as to the existence of Assets in the Presidency of the Administrator General to whom such communication is addressed. And it is further enacted, that each Administrator General shall give notice, in like manner as the Administrator General taking out Letters of Administration is obliged to give notice, that he claims to administer in his Presidency, by virtue of such grant of the Court, which issued the Letters describing it, and thereupon any party disputing his right and intending to claim the right to probate, or to administer in that Presidency to which such notice relates, may apply to the Supreme Court of the Presidency of the Administrator giving such notice, for a grant to himself, and to revoke, so far as it relates to the particular Presidency, the original grant, which the said Court shall have power to do as fully as if such grant had been one of that Court. It is further enacted, that such certificate shall, on its production, be sufficient proof of the grant of such original Letters, which shall be judicially presumed to be in the regular form directed by this Act.

IX. When any suit is instituted in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on the Equity side thereof, such Court shall proceed with the suit if it embraces any matter of equitable jurisdiction, and in such suit determine all matters, whether of Law or Equity, that therein arise, and give all such consequential relief as may be necessary to give full effect to the rights determined, and in so doing shall have power to bring before it, by notice, provided such person be subject to its jurisdiction, any person not a party to the suit, whose rights may appear to be affected by the enforcement of such consequential relief.

X. In any Bill or Claim which is filed in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts after the time when this Act comes into effect, for the specific performance of any agreement, the relief may be asked in the alternative for a specific performance or for damages; and the Court shall have power to award damages if it think that, under the circumstances, it would not be equitable, or proper, or practicable, to give relief by specific performance, in like manner, and to as full an extent as damages might be given in an action at Law for the same breach of agreement.

XI. When any action is instituted in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on the Plea side thereof, such Court shall proceed with the action if it embraces any matter of jurisdiction on the Plea side of the Court, and all defences on equitable grounds which might have been made the subject of an application to a Court of Equity to restrain proceedings at Law, in such a suit, under the like circumstances, shall be made matter of

Bills to restrain progress of suits on the Plea side not allowed.

Plaintiff may set up any equitable defence to set-off or counter-claim.

the application of

Court on its Plea side may make orders in the nature of injunctions

opposite party, either temporarily or perpetually, from doing any act with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, as a Court of Equity might have restrained such party upon a Bill filed, and praying an injunction against him.

XII. From the time when this Act comes into operation, Her Majesty's Supreme Courts shall have jurisdiction to try on the Plea side an action on a lost negotiable Bill of Exchange or other negotiable security, as to which, before this Act came into operation, the remedy would have been on the Equity side of the Court alone, and shall have power to order indemnity to be given by the Plaintiff recovering in such action, in like manner as it would have been ordered by the Court on the Equity side thereof, and to stay execution until such security be given. And the several Courts of Small Causes at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, shall have, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, the same jurisdiction and powers as are hereby enforced in the Supreme Courts, as to such causes of action.

XIII. If in any action at Law it becomes necessary for the determination of the rights of the parties to take an account which cannot be conveniently taken in open Court, the Court shall have power to direct the account to be taken in like manner as upon a Bill or Claim filed on the Equity side of the Court, and may, if there is no other question to be tried or decided in the cause, stay further proceedings therein until such account be taken, and the certificate of the Judge or Officer taking the account shall be sufficient proof of the result of such account.

XIV. In any action or suit, whether original or continued by revivor, or in any stage thereof, when in a question arises whether an Executor or Administrator or other Representative has Assets to satisfy the demand, the opposite party shall not be bound to allege or prove the existence of Assets, but may call on the Executor or Administrator, or to show that he never received any, or has accounted for them.

Whenever questions arise as to whether Executor, &c., has Assets, opposite party not bound to allege or prove existence of Assets, but may call on Executor, &c., to admit Assets, or to show that he never received any, or has accounted for them.

such Representative, either to admit Assets sufficient to satisfy the demand, or to show that he either never received any Assets of his testator or intestate, or that he has duly applied and accounted for the same.

XV. All choses in action and rights, capable of being recovered and enforced at Law, and which are now assignable in Equity only, shall be assignable at Law, and in every action for the recovery thereof at Law, the Assignee shall sue for the same in his own name, and not in the name of the Assignor, and in every such action the right of the Plaintiff to recover shall be subject to any claim of set-off which the Defendant may have either against the Plaintiff personally or had against the original or any successive Assignor before notice of such assignment.

XVI. It shall not be necessary to make the Assignor a party to an action at Law or suit in Equity by the Assignee of any chose in action against the party liable in respect of the matter assigned, and such party liable shall, in the absence of fraud on his part, be as effectually discharged from his original liability, by the proceedings in such action or suit, as he would have been, had the alleged Assignor of such chose in action been a party to such proceedings.

XVII. All Assets, which are Assets in a Court of Equity, shall also be Assets at Law, and all debts, whatever the nature of them, shall be paid *pari passu* after the death of any Debtor dying after the passing of this Act, by his personal Representatives, or in any suit for the administration of the Estate of the said Debtor, that this provision shall not impair or affect any mortgage, pledge, or lien, legal or equitable, whether given by the Law or the act of the party, or any payment *bona fide* made by any such Representative in ignorance of the insolvency of the Estate.

XVIII. A receiver shall have authority to bring any action in respect of the property of which he is appointed receiver, in his own name as receiver, but such action shall not be brought without the assent of the Court which has appointed him a receiver; and shall be under its control, so far as the same may be exercised without clashing with the authority of any other Court.

XIX. All persons appointed by Letters *ad colligendum bona*, shall take the legal Estate for the purpose of protecting the Estate, and shall have authority to bring actions in the same manner as Administrators may sue; but they shall not have authority to alienate the Estate without the order of the Court under whose authority they act.

XX. When the Plaintiff or Defendant respectively require discovery in aid of an action at Law, or defence thereto, in any of Her Majesty's said Supreme Courts, it shall be lawful for such party by affidavit to state the reason why he requires discovery and as to what it is required; and the Court thereon, if it sees that such discovery ought to be given, shall direct that the party to the suit from whom the discovery is sought may answer to interrogatories to be exhibited to him for such purpose. Provided that the party asking for such discovery shall be liable to pay the cost of obtaining it, to the party giving it, whatever be the event of the suit, in like manner as if a Bill of pure discovery had been filed on the Equity side of the Court and answered. Provided always, that the Court shall have and exercise the same power to compel a full answer to such interrogatories as it might have exercised had such interrogatories been filed in a suit for discovery in the Equity side of the Court, and shall have the same power as to the costs of procuring such full answer as it would possess in the Equity side of the Court, if the answer to a Bill of Discovery were insufficient.

XXI. And whereas it is desirable to avoid the inconvenience of making public bodies parties to suits, in which they have no interest, and where the contest is as to the right to property of which they are only the depositaries or managers for others, it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Courts, upon the application of any party interested, by motion or petition in a summary way, without Bill filed, to restrain the East India Company from paying interest on, or renewing or parting with, Government Paper deposited in Treasury. the interest due or to become due on any of the Promissory Notes of the said Company, commonly called Government Paper, or from renewing or permitting the renewal of any such Government Paper, or from parting with any Government Paper, which may have been paid into or deposited in the Public Treasury; and also to restrain any other public Company, whether incorporated or not, from permitting the transfer of any Stock or Shares in such Company, which may be standing in the name or names of any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, in the books of such Company, or from paying any dividend or dividends due or to become due thereon.

XXII. Every order to be made upon such motion or petition as in the preceding Section mentioned, shall describe the Promissory Notes, or specify the amount of the Stock, or the particular Shares to be affected thereby, and the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, in which the same shall be standing; and upon the

Whereas Plaintiff or Defendant require discovery in aid of any action or defence thereto, Court may, if satisfied with the affidavit of such party, direct the opposite party to answer interrogatories.

Provido that the party seeking discovery must pay the costs of obtaining it.

Further proviso as to power of Court to compel a full answer and to provide for costs thereof.

Supreme Court may, in a summary way, without Bill filed, restrain East India Company from paying interest on, or renewing or parting with, Government Paper deposited in Treasury.

And any public Company from transferring or paying dividends on any Stock or Share.

Orders made in pursuance of provisions of preceding Section to describe and specify Notes, Stock, Shares, &c., to be affected thereby.

Person appointed by letters *ad colligendum bona* may take legal Estate for the purpose of protecting it, and may bring action in same manner as Administrators.

But may not alienate Estate without leave of Court.

Such orders may be varied or discharged, &c.

application of any party interested may be discharged, varied, or continued, as the justice of the case may require, by the Court granting the same, and the Court shall have power to award such costs upon any such application as it shall see fit.

XXIII. In no case, except by special order of Court, shall any Company, or any Servant or Officer of any Company, against which proceedings may be taken under the provisions of the last Sections of this Act, be made a party, either to the application for obtaining the order to restrain, or to any application to discharge, vary, or continue such order, or to any suit or proceeding which may be instituted, either before or after the issuing of such order, for the purpose of determining the title or right to the Government Paper, or other Stock or Shares which may be the subject of such order; and in every such suit or proceeding, it shall be lawful for the Court wherein the same is pending to order the East India Company, or any of the Officers thereof, or any other public Company, or any of the Servants or Officers thereof, to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, or Shares which are the subject of

the said suit or proceeding, or the interest or dividends of such Government Paper, Stock, or Shares as the said Court may deem just, although the Company or person upon whom such order is made is not a party to the suit or proceeding wherein the same is made.

But Court may order East India or other Company how to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, Shares, &c., although Company not party to suit or proceeding.

XXIV. No action or suit shall lie against the East India Company or any public Company, or any of the Officers or Servants thereof, respectively, for any thing *bona fide* done, or omitted to be done by them, or any of them, in pursuance of any order made under the provisions of the foregoing Sections; but any person aggrieved by such order must assert his rights against the party at whose instance the same shall have been obtained.

XXV. And whereas by Act No. XVII. of 1852, it has been made lawful for persons interested, or claiming to be interested, in any question cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts within the factories of the East India Company, on the Equity, Plea, Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty sides thereof, respectively, to concur in stating such question in the form of a special case for the opinion of such Courts, in which special case such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby, are to be admitted and stated; and whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act and to enable such persons, in the form of a special case, to take the opinion of the Court upon the questions of fact as well as upon the questions of law in dispute between them; it is enacted that, from the time when this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for any persons desirous of stating a question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the said Courts,

Where parties desirous of stating a special case cannot agree on all the facts, they may state those admitted and also those in dispute.

But Court may order East India or other Company how to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, Shares, &c., although Company not party to suit or proceeding.

but unable to concur upon all the facts necessary to enable the Court to determine such question, to state both the facts and documents which are admitted between them, and the questions of fact which are *bona fide* in dispute between them, and to pray for the decision of the Court upon such disputed questions of fact, and subject thereto, for its opinion upon any question of Law or Equity arising either upon the facts as admitted, or the facts as found, or upon both together; and the

Committees of lunatics, guardians, &c., may concur in such statements.

Committee of the Estate of any lunatic, and a husband in right of his wife, and a married woman jointly with her husband, and the guardian of an infant, and a guardian specially appointed by the Court for the purpose of concurring in a case; and the Court in the appointment of such special guardian shall respectively have, and may exercise such and the same power of concurrence in a case involving disputed issues of the fact, as heretofore they had, and might have exercised with respect to a special case stated under the said recited Act.

XXVI. Upon any special case involving disputed questions of fact, the Court shall have power in its discretion, either to determine the case subject to its finding upon certain issues of fact, or to proceed to the trial of such issues, and to reserve its decision upon the other questions in the case, until such facts shall have been found; and upon the trial of any issues of fact requiring the examination of witnesses, it shall proceed in the same manner, and shall have the same power of examining and dealing with such witnesses as it would have had upon the trial of an issue directed under Act XXI. of 1848.

Upon the trial of issues arising out of such special case, and requiring examination of witnesses, Court to proceed as under Act XXI. of 1848.

trial of an issue directed under Act XXI. of 1848.

XXVII. Except so far as they are modified by this Act, all the provisions of the said recited Act XVII. of 1852, relating to the statement and determination of special cases stated under that Act, and to the effect of such determination, and to the right of having a special case re-heard, or of appealing from the decision thereon, shall extend to and apply to special cases involving disputed questions of fact.

XXVIII. From the time when this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for any parties who are desirous to try, without formal pleadings, any question within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts, which is *bona fide* in dispute between them, to present to any of the said Courts a petition verified by affidavit, and stating that the question or questions to be tried are *bona fide* in dispute between them, and the nature thereof, and that all the litigant parties consent to have such question or questions tried without formal pleadings, and are subject to or submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Court to order that such question or questions shall be tried without pleadings, and to proceed to try the same as if the several issues of fact or law had been regularly raised upon formal pleadings, and to give judg-

Provisions of Act XVII. of 1852, to apply to special cases involving disputed facts, except where they are modified by this Act.

Parties may by consent have questions in dispute between them tried without formal pleadings.

Judgment or decree thereupon to have same effect as judgment or decree in a regular suit.

ment or make a decree in a summary way accordingly; and the judgment so given, or the decree so made, shall be entered, and execution shall issue thereon, and the parties shall be bound thereby, in such and the same manner and to the same extent as upon a judgment recovered, or a decree made in a regular suit.

XXIX. When any trial for any crime in any of the Supreme Courts, by reason of its length, requires to be adjourned until another day, the Court shall, on its adjournment, permit the Jurors to go at large until the time of meeting again according to the adjournment, unless under the particular circumstances of any case such course seem inexpedient.

XXX. When the Jury retire to consider their verdict, the Court may, if it see fit to do so, order them to be supplied with suitable accommodation, lights, and food, &c.

XXXI. In any criminal trial by Jury in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, if the Jury, after they have retired to consider their verdict, cannot agree thereon, then, after they have remained six hours in deliberation on the case, they may return into Court and declare their inability to agree, and if the Court shall not send them back to consider the case further, and if the majority, not being less than 3-4ths in number of the whole twelve, are agreed, the Foreman shall declare, without naming or otherwise distinguishing the individuals composing the majority or minority, that 9, 10, or 11, as the case may be, have agreed on their verdict, but that the Jurors are not unanimous; and thereupon the verdict shall be recorded as the verdict of the major part of the Jury, stating therein how many Jurors agree in that verdict, and the verdict so delivered shall, to all intents and purposes, be as valid in Law as if it had been the verdict of an unanimous Jury, and the judgment shall be entered upon it, as on a verdict of the majority given according to Law; and it shall not be necessary to record in the judgment the opinion of the minority.

XXXII. If, after a Jury in any such criminal trial in any of the said Supreme Courts shall have been in deliberation on their verdict for a time, which, with reference to the amount of evidence in the case, shall appear to the Court ample for a full and deliberate consideration of the evidence, not being less in any case than six hours, they shall return into Court and state that 3-4ths in number are not agreed, and express their inability to agree, the Court may discharge them from giving a verdict; and in that case the Defendant shall be liable to be tried again for the same offence, but only once again, and shall not be put on his trial a third time, whatever be the result of the second trial, provided the same proceed to an end without interruption by sickness or death, or other sudden accident after the commencement of such second trial.

XXXIII. If the Court, where the Jury is so discharged as aforesaid, shall be of opinion, either from the slightness of the proof and the apparent difficulty of procuring better proof on another trial, or from the slightness of the offence in itself, or under the circumstances of its commission, that a second prosecution would not advance the interests of Justice, it shall have power to direct by its order, to be endorsed on the Record, that no other prosecution for that offence shall take place; and that order may be pleaded in bar of any other prosecution for that offence.

XXXIV. If any other prosecution should be instituted in the same Court for that offence, the Court may order the Clerk of the Crown to prepare such plea for the Defendant, if he have not counsel and desire it, and may allow him to withdraw his plea of Not Guilty at any stage of the cause before verdict, and put in the above plea.

XXXV. Where any offence which may be tried in any of the Supreme Courts has been committed on the High Seas or other place beyond the jurisdiction of any Justice of the Peace, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offender may afterward be, on complaint or information of such offence, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such offender, and he shall have power and authority by such warrant to order the party to be brought before himself, or some other Justice of the Peace, in the same Commission, or before a Justice of the Peace in and for the place where the offence was committed, for examination, with a view to the commitment of such person for trial before such Supreme Court; and the Justice of the Peace before whom such party shall be brought shall proceed in the same mode in such examination, and in taking and forwarding the depositions, and shall have the same powers in all respects for the summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise, as if the offence had been committed within the limits of his jurisdiction as such Justice, and the depositions taken in such mode and returned shall be subject to all Laws that apply to depositions taken before Justices of the Peace, for crimes committed on land, and which they must, conformably to Law, send up on commitment to the Supreme Court.

XXXVI. Whenever a private person, or a public Officer, may arrest or detain, on suspicion or charge, for a reasonable time, with a view to inquiry, or to bring the arrested person before a Peace Officer or Justice of the Peace, on such matter of suspicion or charge, supposing the offence to be committed on land, such arrest and detention shall be justifiable also by such persons respectively for crimes of the same class committed at sea, but subject to the same limits as to the right of arrest and conduct in assertion of such right as apply to crimes of the same class committed on land.

Where Jury discharged from verdict, Court empowered, under certain circumstances, to order that no second prosecution shall take place.

If after such order a second prosecution be instituted, Court may direct a plea to be preferred for the Defendant.

Justices of the Peace empowered to inquire into offences committed on the High Seas or places on land beyond the limits of their Commissions.

Private persons and public Officers to have same authority in respect of offences committed on the High Seas as on land.

XXXIII. If the Court, where the Jury is so discharged as aforesaid, shall be of opinion, either from the slightness of the proof and the apparent difficulty of procuring better proof on another trial, or from the slightness of the offence in itself, or under the circumstances of its commission, that a second prosecution would not advance the interests of Justice, it shall have power to direct by its order, to be endorsed on the Record, that no other prosecution for that offence shall take place; and that order may be pleaded in bar of any other prosecution for that offence.

XXXIV. If any other prosecution should be instituted in the same Court for that offence, the Court may order the Clerk of the Crown to prepare such plea for the Defendant, if he have not counsel and desire it, and may allow him to withdraw his plea of Not Guilty at any stage of the cause before verdict, and put in the above plea.

XXXV. Where any offence which may be tried in any of the Supreme Courts has been committed on the High Seas or other place beyond the jurisdiction of any Justice of the Peace, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offender may afterward be, on complaint or information of such offence, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such offender, and he shall have power and authority by such warrant to order the party to be brought before himself, or some other Justice of the Peace, in the same Commission, or before a Justice of the Peace in and for the place where the offence was committed, for examination, with a view to the commitment of such person for trial before such Supreme Court; and the Justice of the Peace before whom such party shall be brought shall proceed in the same mode in such examination, and in taking and forwarding the depositions, and shall have the same powers in all respects for the summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise, as if the offence had been committed within the limits of his jurisdiction as such Justice, and the depositions taken in such mode and returned shall be subject to all Laws that apply to depositions taken before Justices of the Peace, for crimes committed on land, and which they must, conformably to Law, send up on commitment to the Supreme Court.

XXXVI. Whenever a private person, or a public Officer, may arrest or detain, on suspicion or charge, for a reasonable time, with a view to inquiry, or to bring the arrested person before a Peace Officer or Justice of the Peace, on such matter of suspicion or charge, supposing the offence to be committed on land, such arrest and detention shall be justifiable also by such persons respectively for crimes of the same class committed at sea, but subject to the same limits as to the right of arrest and conduct in assertion of such right as apply to crimes of the same class committed on land.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of November next:—

A Bill to extend the operation of, and regulate the mode of executing Writs of Execution in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.

Whereas it is desirable to extend the operation of, and regulate the conduct of Writs of Execution out of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts in certain cases, It is enacted that,

I. Under any writ of *fieri facias* issued in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on any side of the Court, may be seized and taken any lands, houses, or other immoveable property of the party against whose effects such writ issues, whether his estate or interest therein be legal or equitable, as also money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, hoondes, Government paper, bonds, or other securities for money, and also debts belonging to the said person, and the Sheriff or other Officer having the execution of the writ shall be at liberty to pay or deliver over to the party suing out such execution any money or bank-notes which shall so be seized, thereof, and shall, with the order of the Court, endorse over or transfer, and without such order shall hold any such cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or other securities for money as a security or securities for the amount by such writ of *fieri facias* directed to be levied, or so much thereof as shall not have been otherwise levied and raised, and may, where he retains the same, sue in his own name as such Sheriff or Officer, for the recovery of the sum or sums secured thereby, or for any debt seized as aforesaid, when the time of payment thereof shall have arrived; and the payment to such Sheriff or other Officer, or to the party entitled under such endorsement or transfer, by the party liable, with or without suit, or the recovery and levying execution against the party so liable, shall discharge him to the extent of such payment or of such recovery and levy in execution, as the case may be, from his liability on any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondes, bond, specialty, security, and debt; and such Sheriff or other Officer may, and shall pay over to the party suing out such writ, the money so to be recovered, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the amount by such writ directed to be levied; and if after satisfaction of the amount so to

be levied, together with Sheriff's poundage, and all lawful charges and expenses, any surplus shall remain in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer, the same shall be paid to the party against whom such writ shall be so issued, unless the same is duly attached in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer.

Provided that no Sheriff or other Officer shall be bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondes, Company's paper, bond, specialty, security, or debt, unless the party suing out such execution shall give security to the Sheriff for indemnifying him from all costs and expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he may become liable in consequence thereof, the nature and amount of such security to be determined, in case they cannot agree, by the proper Officer of the Court in which such action shall be brought, or if the Court shall so order, by some other person to be appointed by the Court for such purpose; and the expense of the proceedings to obtain such security shall be deducted out of any money to be recovered in such action, and the net proceeds only in this and other cases provided for by this Act shall be considered as received in satisfaction of the debt due to the executive creditor.

II. If the Sheriff or other Officer under any writ of *fieri facias* shall seize any Government paper standing in the name of, or belonging to the party against whose property such writ shall be issued, he shall have power to receive the interest due on such Government paper, whether specially endorsed or other wise, and to sign a receipt for the same; and also to sell and dispose of such Government paper through a broker at the market rate of the day; and if the endorsement of such party shall be required to transfer such Government paper, the Sheriff or other public Officer shall endorse the same, thus—“A. B. by C. D., Sheriff”; and such endorsement shall be as effectual to pass the said Government paper, and to give a good title to the holder thereof as if the same had been endorsed by the party himself or his duly constituted Attorney.

III. No debt shall be sold by the Sheriff under the process of the said Court, any Charter of any of the said Supreme Courts to the contrary notwithstanding, but the same shall be realized in the mode hereinbefore directed. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the making of any interlocutory applications or order for the payment of any admitted debt that has been seized under a writ of execution into the hands of the Sheriff.

IV. When any property that the Sheriff or other Officer is by the first Section of this Act directed to seize, shall consist of lands, houses, or other immoveable property in the possession of tenants to the party, the seizure must be effected by notice in writing to such tenants and not by

actual seizure of the premises, and where the property belongs to the defendant by an equitable and not a legal title, and the trust is of that character that he is not entitled to possession of the lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or to the receipt of the rents and profits thereof himself, or his title is in remainder or reversion, then actual possession must not be taken of the property, but seizure must be made by notice to the tenants, if any, or to the party in possession as before, and also to the trustees or some or one of them, if they are known, or otherwise in such mode as the Court may direct; and all choses in action and debts which are not secured or evidenced by any of the securities before named, must be seized by means of notice only to the debtor or person liable to satisfy the said debt or claim. And after such seizure as aforesaid, no payment

After such seizure no payment except under certain circumstance to any one but the Sheriff to be a discharge.

which is made to any person other than the Sheriff or other Officer, or to such person as he may appoint to receive it or the Court may order, shall be any discharge, unless it be made in payment of any prior debt, charge, lien, or expense, or cost, which would be good against the party against whom such execution issued, but the payment to the Sheriff or such Officer shall operate as a full discharge of the party liable, and all claims to the money must be asserted against the Sheriff or such Officer in such case; and all rival claims thereto shall be adjusted, settled, and discharged by interpleader between the parties.

V. As to priority of writs of execution, directed to levy money, it is enacted

First writ of execution to have priority over other writs.

have priority over

No writ of execution to be delivered to Sheriff, to lie in the office without the order of Court

Levy of subsequent writs to be distributed ratably among creditors having writs.

to the receipt of the money by the Sheriff, according to the amount of their debts, without regard to priority. In case any dispute shall arise as to the

Dispute of claimants to be settled by interpleaders.

proceeds of such execution, the Sheriff may pay the fund into Court, deducting for his cost and expenses and poundage, and other claims, if any, and the claims of the respective claimants shall be settled and adjusted in the said Court by interpleaders amongst themselves.

VI. If any person, against whom any writ of execution shall have issued, shall

Shares, dividends, &c., may be attached in books of public Company.

have any shares in any public Company in India, subject to the jurisdiction, or within reach of its process, and whether incorporated or not, such shares standing in his own name and in his own right, or in the

name of any person in trust for him, or shall be entitled to any interest in the dividends, interest, or annual produce of such shares, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on application of the party having recovered such judgment, to make an order *ex-parte* to attach such shares, and such dividends, interest, or annual produce shall be attached in the books of the said public Company, to answer the purposes of such execution; and

During such attachment shares not to be transferred, nor dividends, &c., paid.

such shares shall not be suffered to be transferred, nor shall such dividends, interest, or annual produce be paid until such order of attachment shall be withdrawn, discharged, or disposed of, and no disposition in the meanwhile by such debtor shall be valid or effectual as against such party recovering such judgment and obtaining such order of attachment.

VII. A copy of such order of attachment shall

Copy of order of attachment to be served on debtor.

be served on the debtor, or his Attorney or Agent, and unless the said debtor or some other person interested shall, within the space of twenty days from the service of such order of attachment and copy, or from the date of the last service, or such other time as the

And if he does not show good cause, Court may order transfer of shares or payment of dividends, &c., to Sheriff.

Court or a Judge may think reasonable, show sufficient cause to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, if he shall so think fit on proof of the service of such

order of attachment and copy, to make an order on all persons, corporations, and public Companies, whose act or consent is thereto necessary, to transfer the said shares belonging to the said judgment debtor, and standing in his own name or in the name of any trustee for him for his own benefit, into the name of the said Sheriff or other Officer as aforesaid, or to make payment of such dividends, interest, and annual produce to the said Sheriff; and all such persons, whose act or consent is so necessary as aforesaid, are hereby required to obey such order, and are indemnified for all things done or permitted, pursuant to such order. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for such Court or a Judge, on the application of the debtor or any person interested, to discharge or vary such order for attachment and to award such costs on such application as to the said Court or a Judge shall seem just.

Indemnity of parties obeying such order.

VIII. If such debtor shall have an interest in

Where interest of debtor in shares, dividends, &c., is not vested, but contingent, Court may make *ex-parte* order that such shares, &c., shall stand charged with payments.

any such shares, or the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof, not vested and in possession, but contingent or in remainder or reversion, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on a like application to be made by the party obtaining such judgment, to make an order *ex-parte*, that such shares, dividends, interest, or annual produce, or a competent part thereof, shall stand charged with the payment of the amount for which such judgment shall have been recovered, and interest, or so much as shall remain unsatisfied unless satisfactory cause shall be shown to the contrary by the said debtor or some other person interested within a time to be named in such order, and such order shall be served on the

debtor or his Attorney or Agent; and unless

Such order within a certain time to be absolute unless cause shown to the contrary.

may think proper, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, if it or he shall so think fit on proof of the service of such order, to make the same absolute; and such order shall entitle the creditor to all such remedies as he would have been entitled to if such charge had been made in his favor by the debtor. Provided that such Court or a

Proviso as to discharge of such order in certain cases.

discharge or vary such order, and to award such costs upon such application as the Court or a Judge may think fit.

IX. If such debtor shall have an estate or

Where interest of debtor is in property standing in name of any Officer of Court.

interest in any property which shall be standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court, or of any other Officer of the Court, or in the dividends, interest, or annual produce thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge to make such order as to such property, and the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof, as it or he might have made if the same had been standing in the name of a trustee for such judgment debtor.

X. A plaintiff or defendant arrested under

Party arrested under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* entitled to discharge on payment or tender of the amount of levy to opposite party or his Attorney, or to Sheriff or Gaoler.

such writ, of the amount directed to be levied by such writ.

XI. A written order under the hand of the

Written order of Attorney issuing *capias ad satisfaciendum* sufficient for the discharge of a party by Sheriff or Gaoler, unless the client shall give written notice to the contrary.

whom such Attorney professes to act shall have given written notice to the contrary to such Sheriff, Gaoler, or person, in whose custody the opposite party may be, but such discharge shall not be a

Attorney not justified in giving order for discharge without the consent of his client.

satisfaction of the debt unless made by the authority of the creditor, and nothing herein contained shall justify any Attorney in giving such order for discharge without the consent of his client.

XII. A Sheriff shall not be liable in an action

Sheriff not to be liable for escape, &c., beyond the amount of the loss really occasioned.

for escape or other breach of duty to pay damages beyond the amount of the loss which his breach of duty has really occasioned, in like manner as if he had been sued in the form of an action on the case.

XIII. A writ of execution sued out after the

Writ of execution, if unexecuted, not to remain in force more than one year unless renewed.

commencement of this Act, if unexecuted, shall not remain in force for more than one year from the date of such writ, unless renewed in the manner hereinafter provided, but a writ of execution, whether sued out before or after the passing of this Act, may at any time before its expiration be renewed by the party issuing it for one year from the date of such renewal, and so on from time to time during the continuance

of the renewed writ, by being marked with the seal of the Court, and with a memorandum, signed or initialed by the Officer, of the date of the day, month, and year of such renewal, or by such party giving a written notice of renewal to the Sheriff, signed by the party or his Attorney and bearing the like seal of the Court, and memorandum signed or initialed by the Officer as aforesaid; and

Renewed writ entitled to same priority as its original.

a writ of execution so renewed shall have effect and be entitled to the same priority as the original writ would have had. Provided, however, that no writ of *habere* shall be renewed without the special leave of the Court or a Judge.

XIV. The production of a writ of execution, or

Production of writ, or of notice of renewal, sufficient evidence of renewal.

of the notice renewing the same, purporting to be marked with such seal and initialed as aforesaid, showing the same to have been renewed according to this Act, shall be sufficient evidence of its having been so renewed.

XV. All property of every kind that may be

All property seizable under a *fieri-facias* may be seized under a writ of sequestration.

seized under a writ of *fieri-facias*, issued from the said Supreme Courts respectively, may be seized also under a writ of sequestration issued from the same, where a sequestration is a process of the Court, and the seizure must in all cases be made in the mode directed by this Act as to seizures under writs of *fieri-facias*; and where a sale is ordered, it shall apply only to those seizable things which may be sold, and shall not authorize the sale of any property which is prohibited to be sold by this Act.

XVI. No writ of execution or sequestration,

Writs of execution or sequestration not to bind property as against *bona-fide* purchasers for value without notice, &c.

which shall issue out of any of Her Majesty's said Supreme Courts, shall bind the property as against any purchaser for value *bona-fide* without notice, or as against any mortgagee or pledgee, or other person having a lien, legal or equitable, as against the execution debtor, by advancing on the goods or property *bona-fide* without notice, or as against the process of any other Court, except from the time of its actual execution by seizure according to the nature of the property.

Nor as against process of other Courts. Except from time of actual execution by seizure.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon, after the 23rd of November next :—

A Bill for regulating the construction and management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the construction and management of lines of Electric Telegraph in India, it is enacted as follows :—

I. Within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing and establishing lines of Electric Telegraph. Provided that the Governor General of India in Council shall have the power to grant a conditional licence, to any other party to construct or establish a line of Electric Telegraph within any part of such territories and to transmit messages thereby, subject to revocation of the licence in the event of the non-fulfilment by the holder thereof of any of the conditions therein stipulated.

II. Every person who shall, otherwise than under a licence duly granted as aforesaid, or under the special authority of Government, construct, or transmit signals along a line of Electric Telegraph within the territories of the Government of the East India Company, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, and every person who shall perform any services incidental to the transmission of signals along such a Telegraph Line, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and for every week during which such incidental services shall continue to be performed, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

III. The Governor General of India in Council, on the occurrence of any public emergency, is hereby authorized to take temporary possession of any or every Telegraph established under licence within the territories under the Government of the East India Company.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of the Electric Telegraph not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions, according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

V. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to any person in charge of any Office of the Electric Telegraph for transmission, and no person employed by the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage either through his culpable neglect, fraud, or malice.

VI. Every person who shall intrude into a Telegraph Office without the permission of the person in charge of the Office, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any signaller or other official in the performance of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

VII. Every person who shall cause, or attempt to cause, any interruption to the transmission of signals along the line, by wilfully cutting or injuring the wire or line, or any portion thereof, or by wilfully injuring any instrument or apparatus, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both fine and imprisonment.

VIII. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall fraudulently or maliciously secrete, make away with, or omit to transmit any message which may have been entrusted to him for transmission, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

IX. Every person employed to make signals along the line, who shall fraudulently or maliciously retain, or wilfully impede the transmission of a message along the line, or being required by any Officer of the Electric Telegraph Department to transmit a message, shall neglect or refuse to make the requisite signals, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

X. Every person employed to convey or deliver any message sent by Electric Telegraph, who shall be guilty while so employed of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such message, or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey any such message, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, and being

entrusted to receive money for the transmission or conveyance of messages or any other public purpose, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall fraudulently alter any message, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIV. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall send by the Electric Telegraph, any message upon which the charge prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Department has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the charge on such message, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XV. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to fine only, shall be punishable, for such offence, by any Justice of the Peace, for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate; and any person, hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

XVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

XVII. All fines incurred under the provisions of this Act by any person, except in respect of offences punishable by fine in addition to imprisonment, shall, upon conviction of the offender before any Magistrate, be levied, together with the costs attending the prosecution and conviction, by distress and sale of the goods and chat-

tels of the party or parties offending, by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate, and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereon, then it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount of the fine and of the costs attending the prosecution and conviction.

XVIII. If any Servant of the East India Company, who shall be employed by the said Company in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall be posted within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the said Company, in which an Electric Telegraph shall be established by the said Company, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed, appointed, or entrusted as aforesaid within the territories under the Government of the said Company, such Servant of the said Company shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last-mentioned territories, and every such person may be convicted and punished, either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Magistrate or Court in any part of the said last-mentioned territories, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XIX. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates; and the word "Fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th of August 1854.

I. ALL existing Rules, General Orders and Proclamations issued by the Government, for the guidance of the Post Office Departments of the different Presidencies and Settlements of India, saving such as relate to Dawk Travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from 1st of October next, and the following Rules and Orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force

All existing orders passed by Government rescinded.

at all Post Office Stations in any of the Presidencies, Settlements, or Possessions of the East India Company, and to take effect from the above-mentioned date.

II. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received at every Post Office, for despatch by land or sea, to every part of India, to Ceylon, and to every other part of the world with which there is a Post Office communication.

Receipt of letters, &c., for despatch by land or sea.

Unless specially superscribed for the first despatch by land or by sea, or by some particular ship, they shall be sent by such route as shall appear to the Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission. Letters and papers not exceeding 12 tolahs in weight shall also be received at every Receiving House or other place which the Post Master General may appoint. Letters, papers and parcels shall likewise be received for despatch by post as above at every Thannah or District Dawk Office.

III. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted *via* Great Britain or Ireland to foreign countries must, unless the pre-payment of postage from the United Kingdom to such countries be optional,

Receipt of letters for Foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. Such postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

IV. The name of the sender of any letter, paper or parcel shall not be demanded in any Post Office, whether the postage be pre-paid or not.

Name of sender of any letter, &c., not to be demanded.

V. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any Presidency or Provincial Post Office, or Receiving House, for delivery at the same station, within the ordinary range of delivery.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

VI. Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs in weight may be received at the discretion of any Officer in charge of a Post Office for despatch along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are not carried by foot-runners; but no parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by banghy or letter mail under any circumstances whatever.

Limitation as to weight of parcels.

VII. Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the maximum weight, which may be sent by banghy post, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his lists of Unclaimed Packages.

Parcels received from seaward in excess of maximum weight how to be treated.

VIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers, or letters certified to be on the Public Service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been in-

Newspapers, &c., not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded as marked "Doubtful."

fringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "Doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c., by the mail, shall then be guided by the instructions laid down in Section XLVIII. of the Post Office Act; but unless for the causes specified above, and in Sections XXXVII and XLVIII. of the Post Office Act, all Post Office authorities are prohibited from detaining any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

IX. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post, or banghy post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped with the office stamp, and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be; and all letters, &c., the full postage on which has not been pre-paid by stamps, shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them. Service letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall in all cases be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge.

Letters, papers and parcels to be weighed at Office of despatch.

X. Persons not belonging to the Department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XI. At each Presidency Post Office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and newspapers and letters every day till 6 P. M., after which hours, respectively, they will be received till 7 P. M., on payment of an extra half-rupee each, which shall be credited to Government.

Hours of receipt at Presidency Post Offices.

XII. At Receiving Houses and places where there are letter boxes, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolahs in weight will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at such other hours as may be determined by the Post Master General, provided that no Receiving House shall remain open for less than five hours daily, and that letter-boxes for letters unpaid and prepaid by stamps be kept open, day and night, except for a quarter of an hour subsequent to the time fixed for the closing of each mail.

At Receiving Houses.

XIII. At Provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels will be received for despatch from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters and newspapers till 5 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M., on the sender paying an extra half-rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in Section XI.

At Provincial Post Offices.

XIV. Although all Post Offices will be open for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

XV. At each Presidency Post Office, there shall be three deliveries daily. the first delivery not to be later than 7, the second at 11 A. M., and the third at 3 P. M., at which hours, respectively, the peons shall quit the Office with the letters, &c., entrusted to them. All letters, papers and parcels received from 3 P. M. till 5 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, all from 5 to 10 A. M. at the second delivery, and all from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the third delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not ordinarily be opened till the following morning, except when received by Express or from seaward.

XVI. At Provincial Post Offices the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

XVII. The delivering peons are prohibited from going out of their usual course to deliver letters, papers or parcels, and from delivering them without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office for delivery the following day.

XVIII. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any peon, the number on his badge should be specified.

XIX. From each Presidency Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M. and the banglies as soon after as possible.

XX. At Provincial Post Offices the packets for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be finally closed at 6 P. M.; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention beyond the regulated time. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received shall not be forwarded till the following day, unless such mails should not arrive until after 6 P. M., in which case a second packet shall be made up.

XXI. The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Office, shall have power to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

XXII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

XXIII. The servants at the several Post Offices are prohibited from giving change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.

XXIV. Letters will be registered on payment of a fee of 4 annas, and parties posting such letters will be furnished with a receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamp. The fee must in all cases be paid in money. On the delivery of a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be given to the delivery peon.

XXV. Receipts will not be granted for any letters or papers received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered letters; and will be granted for parcels only when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

XXVI. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the Post Master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which, the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed in Section XL. of the Post Office Act, a copy of which Clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

XXVII. The Master Attendant of each Presidency port, or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to any part of the world, and the Post Master shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own Presidency.

XXVIII. The Post Master shall also cause to be published weekly, in the official Gazette of the Presidency, a notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel carrying a mail, that may have left the port.

XXIX. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one Office to the same individual, by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not, in the aggregate, exceed 12 tola weight.

XXX. When the number of covers received at any Post Office shall cause the weight of the mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master is authorized to keep back a portion of the heavier public despatches and imported newspapers till the following day, but private letters and public letters marked "Despatch" shall not be kept back.

XXXI. Despatches to be transmitted by Express must bear on the face of them the words "By Express," and the signature in full of the Officer sending them.

XXXII. As the employment of Expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public Officer despatching an Express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public Expresses from a Presidency Post Office can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government.

XXXIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master applied to, on payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

XXXIV. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of their Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly, or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person, unless the postage be first paid.

XXXV. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officer must be sent pre-paid by stamps; and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c., to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or any other public Officer. When public Officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, they shall subscribe on the envelopes, with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage."

XXXVI. The postage on letters and parcels sent on the Public Service, by the public Officers mentioned in the subjoined lists, shall be charged to the Departments to which they severally belong; such letters must be addressed according to the subjoined form:—

Form of Address.

ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY.
The Officer Commanding
1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry,
CANNPORE.
JOHN SMITH,
Adj. Genl.

The signature and designation of the Officer signing the same being written in full.

LIST No. I.

Parties authorized to send by post (without actual payment of postage) all letters, packets or parcels, *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, the same to be certified on each letter in the form above described:—

Civil.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Assistant Secretary at the India House.

The Governor General.

The Governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and Bengal.

Members of Council.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General.

Accountant.

Agents, Political, or to the Governor General.

Civil Auditor.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Collectors, and Deputy Collectors of Customs.

Conservator of Forests, Bombay.

Collectors.

Sub, Deputy, or Assistant, having special charge.

Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners.

Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Judges of the Sudder Courts, when on Circuit or Deputation only.

Judges, Sessions and Zillah.

Subordinate and Assistant, having special charge.

Magistrates.

Joint, Deputy, and Assistant, having special charge.

Members of Boards and Commissions, when, on Circuit, or Deputation only.

Mint Masters.

Opium Agents and Deputies.

Director General of the Post Office in India.

Post Master General.

Post Masters.

Private Secretary to Governor General, or to Governor, or to Lieutenant-Governor of any Presidency.

Registers of Sudder Courts.

Residents at Foreign Courts.

Resident Councillors in the Straits Settlements.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Salt Agents.

Secretaries to Government.

Under, Deputy, and Assistant.

to all Boards, Commissions, and

Committees, appointed by Government.

Sub-Treasurer.

Superintendent or Chief Magistrate of Police.

of the Government Lithographic

Press.

Stamps.

Stationery.

for Suppression of Thuggee, and

Assistants, having special charge.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraph.

Marine.

Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

" the Indian Navy.
Secretary to Her Majesty's Naval Commander-in-Chief.

" to the Marine Board.
Superintendent of Marine.

Ecclesiastical.
Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Military.
Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.
" at Madras and Bombay.

Adjutants General, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants.

Agents for Army Clothing.

Auditor General.

Brigadiers.

Commandants of Forces, or Stations.

Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachments.

Commissary General, and Deputy.

Commissariat, Senior Executive Officer at the Presidency or at Out-Stations.

Commissaries of Ordnance, and Deputies, being Commissioned Officers.

Director of Artillery Depôt of Instruction.

Engineers, Chief.

" Civil, or Executive.

" Superintending.

Fort or Town Major.

General Officers on the Staff.

Judge Advocate Generals, and Deputies of Divisions.

Pay Masters, and Deputy Pay Masters.

Quarter Masters General, Deputies, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants.

Secretary, Military, to Governor General, or Governor.

" to Commander-in-Chief.

" to all Boards, Commissions, and Committees appointed by Government.

Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.

" Family Payments and Pension.

" Gun Carriages.

" Gunpowder.

" Roads.

" Trigonometrical and other Surveys.

" Stud.

Surveyor General, Deputy, and Commissioned Assistants.

Medical.

Apothecary to the Company, or Medical Store Keeper.

Inspector, and Deputy Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals.

Superintending Surgeon.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes*, *bonâ fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named:—

Archdeacon, ————— To the Registrar and Clergy of the Diocese.

Accountant to Chief
Engineers, ————— To Superintending, Executive, Assistant Executive, and Civil Engineers.

Chaplains at Out-Stations, ————— To Archdeacon or Registrar.

Garrison Surgeons and Medical Officers attached to Regiments, Stations, or Depôts,

To Superintending Surgeons of their several Divisions.

Master Attendant,
Calcutta, —————

To Authorities at Diamond Harbour, Red-gerce, and Stations down the River.

Controller of Government Steam Vessels, To the same, and to Steam Agents.

Subordinate Judicial, Revenue, Police, Engineer, and other Civil Officers, ———

To the Authorities with whom they may have to correspond on Public Service within their respective Districts.

Patrolling Officers of Customs, —————

To their immediate superior, or to the nearest Magistrate.

Revenue and other Surveyors, —————

To Surveyor General, Deputy Surveyor General, Collector of the District, or Paymaster of the Division.

Steam Agents, ————— To the Controller of Government Steamers, and to each other (their communications being sent in covers open at each end.)

Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, Within their respective districts and to their immediate superior.

Superintendent of Salt Chowkies, ————— The same.

Superintendent of Government Gazette Press, —————

Official Gazettes to public Officers authorised to receive the same.

Assistants in the Telegraph Department, — To their immediate superior.

Vaccinators, ————— To the same.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Commissariat Department in charge of public cattle, when absent from stations only, —————

To their immediate superior, or to the Quarter Master General or Assistant or Deputy Assist. Quarter Master General.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department in charge of stores, when absent from stations only, —

To their immediate superior, or to the

Secretary to the Military Board.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Department of Public Works, when detached on such works,

To their immediate superiors.

Commanders of Government Steamers and Pilots,

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Master Attendant, or Secretary to the Marine Board. This privilege extends only to Shipping Reports, superscribed as such, and sent either open or in covers open at both ends.

Tide Waiters,

To Collector of Customs. This privilege extends only to Tide Waiters' Reports superscribed as such.

N. B.—The privilege of sending letters by post, without actual payment of postage, extends only to letters exclusively on the Public Service, and all Public Officers are prohibited from sending on service letters relating to the private concerns of individuals, though they may be in reply to communications addressed to them in their official capacity. Such letters must either be pre-paid by stamps, or sent bearing postage.

All Periodical Returns and Reports, and all letters not of an important or confidential nature, are to be packed in covers open at each end.

Letters on the Public Service, not intended to be permanently retained on record, are to be written on paper of the smallest size (compatible with clear and legible writing.)

XXXVII. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office in India, for despatch by post, whether paid, stamped, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such Office of despatch; and when slide stamps, showing the date of the month and year, are not provided, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be bearing postage, the amount of postage due must be entered in writing on the face of the letter.

XXXVIII. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office, by post, for delivery at such Office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due is not to be marked, unless the letter has been under-charged with postage at the Despatching Office.

XXXIX. All postage stamps on letters, papers or parcels must be carefully obliterated with the stamp furnished for that object; and the

black composition supplied for the purpose must be used in all cases. Letters bearing stamps, which have been previously obliterated or defaced, must be treated as unpaid letters.

XL. No Post Master is allowed to affix a postage stamp to a letter brought unstamped to his Office.

Post Master not himself to affix a stamp on letters, &c.

XLI. Forward letters, papers or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station to station, are to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

XLII. On banghy parcels the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the face thereof.

Extra weight of banghy parcels to be marked.

XLIII. Supplementary rules, regarding the shape and size of the office stamps to be used on the several description of letters, shall be, when necessary, circulated by the Director General of the Post Office.

Other letters, &c., how to be stamped.

XLV. At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, all letters, papers and packets must be marked with a stamp, showing at which delivery they were distributed.

At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, letters &c., to be stamped A. M. or P. M., according to time of delivery.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE RECEIPT, DESPATCH AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS BY DISTRICT POSTS.

Approved of by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th August 1854.

1. WHEREVER any local establishment may be maintained for the conveyance or delivery of the Police, Revenue or other official communications, it shall also be made use of for the conveyance and delivery of private correspondence, and be designated a District Post.

2. All Office or Road establishments, attached to any District Post, will be under the control and management of the Officer to whom they may be entrusted by the Local Government.

3. Such Police Stations and other Public Offices, as may be selected by the Local Government, shall be constituted District Post Offices, but this shall remain under the management and supervision of the same officials who are at present in charge of them.

4. A Letter Box, with a slit in the top or side, shall be fixed in a conspicuous place outside of every District Post Office. The words "Letter Box," in English and the Vernacular of the district shall be painted on each box in legible characters.

5. All letters (except those to be specially registered,) intended for despatch from any District Post Office, must be dropped into the Letter Box. No receipt will be given. Every letter posted at a District Post Office must have its proper postage stamp affixed to it.

6. Any person wishing to post a registered letter at any District Post Office can do so on payment of a registry fee of four annas, in addition to the ordinary postage chargeable on the letter, according to its weight. A receipt in the proper form must, in all cases, be given to the poster of a registered letter, whether it be demanded or not. One anna of the registration fee will be allowed to the person registering the letter, the remaining three annas must be sent with the letter by the same day's despatch to the nearest Post Office.

7. Every District Post Office will be supplied by the Post Office Department with registered letter covers, forms of receipt and of register, and with the rules relating to registered letters.

8. Except when it may be opened for the purpose of taking out the letters preparatory to their despatch, the Letter Box shall remain locked, the key being in custody of the person in charge of the Office.

9. Fifteen minutes before the hour at which the despatches of the Office are usually made up, the Letter Box will be opened and the letters in it taken out. Those addressed to places to which there is a direct communication through the District Post will be separated from all other letters, sorted and packed in covers addressed to the Officer in charge of the District Post Office from which they will be delivered. The remaining letters will be made up into one packet and addressed to the nearest Post Office with which he has a communication.

10. A Chulan or Letter Bill in the Vernacular (Form 1) will be sent with every packet despatched from a District Office to a Post Office. The Deputy Post Master or person in charge of the Post Office will, after satisfying himself that the contents of the packet agree with the Chulan, copy the entries into his register, sign, and by the next day's despatch return the Chulan. The receipted Chulans will be filed and form the only record in any District Post Office of the despatches made from it.

11. All Chulans are to be numbered consecutively in a series, commencing on the 1st of May; and if any District Post Office is in the habit of sending packets to more than one Post Office, the Chulans sent to each Post Office will be numbered in a separate series.

12. All letters sent from one District Post Office to another will be accompanied by a Chulan (Form 2), which will be receipted and returned to the Despatching Office, to be filed as a record.

13. All letters received at any Post Office, to the address of persons resident in the same district, but beyond the limits of any ordinary post delivery, will, if the Post Office be at the head-quarters of the district, be sent with a Chulan (Form 1) to the Officer in charge of the District Post, to be by him sorted and forwarded to the District Post Offices of the several sub-divisions in which the residence of the addressees may be situated.

14. Persons in charge of Post Offices in the interior of districts receiving letters for persons residing beyond the limits of their ordinary delivery, but within the sub-division of a District Post Office with which they have direct communication, will send them, if pre-paid, for delivery to that Office, with a Chulan (Form 1.) Letters for persons resident in the district, but within a sub-division with which the Receiving Office has no direct communication, must be sent to the Post Office of the head-quarters of the district. All letters bearing postage for delivery in the interior must be sent to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district.

15. Officers in charge of District Post Offices will carefully compare with the Chulan the contents of every packet received. If the Chulan is correct, it will be receipted and returned; if not correct, the discrepancies will be noted thereon.

16. A delivery book (Form 3,) showing the names of persons entrusted with the delivery of letters, will be kept in every District Post Office, and be the only record of letters received for delivery.

17. Letters will be delivered by such persons and under such rules as the Local Government may from time to time determine. Every person, through whom any District Post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one pie (a fourth of an anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

18. All postage realized on letters sent from any Post Office for delivery through the District Post will be remitted every Saturday to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district with the remittance book (Form 4.) The person in charge of the Post Office will give a receipt for the amount in the opposite column and return the book by the first despatch. At the close of the month, a balance will be struck, showing the postage still due to the Post Office on letters which have been received; this balance will be brought forward and a new account commenced on the 1st of the following month.

19. All letters, which from any cause cannot be delivered, will be returned with as little delay as possible to the Post Office from which they were received, and if any unpaid postage be due on them, credit for the amount will be taken in the remittance book. Unpaid letters are never, under any circumstances, to be sent from one District Post Office to another.

20. A monthly memorandum (Form 5,) showing the number of letters received for delivery at each District Post Office, will be prepared by the person in charge and sent on the 2nd of the following month to the Officer in charge of the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district. Persons in charge of Post Offices will prepare similar memoranda and send them to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district. The Officer in charge will, before the 15th of each month, prepare a general statement showing the number of letters posted at, and delivered through the agency of the District Post Office in the preceding month.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council,

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[895]

Form 1.
DISTRICT POST.

Letters despatched from

CHALAN No.
District Post Office to
Dated of

District Post Office.
185

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
Paid Letters,			
Paid Newspapers,			
Registered Letters,			
Total,			

C. D.,
Post Master. A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 2.
DISTRICT POST.

Letters despatched from the District Post Office at

CHALAN No.

Dated

to the Post Office at
of

185

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
Unpaid Letters returned,			
Unpaid Newspapers returned,			
Total,			
Paid Letters posted at this Office,			
Paid Newspapers ditto ditto,			
Paid Letters returned,			
Paid Newspapers returned,			
Registered Letters returned,			
Total,			

C. D.,
Post Master. A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 3.
DISTRICT POST.

Letters despatched from the Post Office at

CHALAN No

to the District Post Office at

Dated

of

185

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
Paid Letters,			
Paid Newspapers,			
Paid Registered Letters,			
Unpaid Newspapers,			
Unpaid Letters,			
Total,			

C. D.,
Post Master. A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 4.
DELIVERY BOOK.

Date.	Names of Peons to whom Letters for delivery are made over.	UNPAID LETTERS FOR POST OFFICE.		UNPAID NEWS-PAPERS FOR POST OFFICE.		PAID LETTERS.		PAID NEWS-PAPERS.		Total Number of Letters paid and unpaid.	Total Number of Newspapers.	Signature of Delivery Peon.
		Number.	Postage to be collected.	Number.	Postage to be collected.	No. of Paid Letters for Post Office.	No. of Paid Letters for other District Post Office.	No. of Paid Newspapers for Post Office.	No. of Paid Newspapers for other District Post Office.			

A. B.,
Post Master.

Form 5.
REMITTANCE BOOK.

Account between Post Office and District Post Office.

Date.	Postage due on unpaid Letters sent for delivery.		Remittance from District Post Office to Post Office.		Postage on Letters returned.		Total Remittance received.		Date of Receipt.	Signature of Post Master.	Signature of Officer in charge of District Post Office.	Remarks.	Abstract.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.					Rs.	A. P.
Balance,...													Cash received during the month.	
													Postage due on unpaid letters returned, ..	
													Balance due,	

A. B., Post Master.

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
The 18th August 1854.

No. 3660.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to Major W. H. Rickards, Political Agent at Jypore, leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

No. 3661.

Captain R. C. Lawrence, Captain of Police, Lahore Division, has obtained leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the 10th proximo, to visit Kussowlie, and carry on the current duties of his office there during his leave.

The 21st August 1854.

No. 3662.

Lieutenant A. Gillespie, of the 3rd Company, 4th Battalion of Artillery, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the Punjab.

The 22nd August 1854.

No. 3663.

Lieutenant E. B. Ramsay, Junior Assistant to the Commissioper of Mysore, is permitted to proceed to Madras on Medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant Ramsay reported his departure from the Mysore Territories on the 4th instant.

No. 3664.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Colonel W. H. Sleeman, Resident at Lucknow, leave of absence, under Medical certificate, for fifteen months, from the 12th instant, with permission to visit the Hills North of Dehra.

Captain F. Hayes, M. A., Assistant Resident at Lucknow, received charge of the Residency from Colonel Sleeman, on the 12th instant.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1881.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Appointment.—The 1st August 1854.—Mr. E. Drummond to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Dacca.

Leave of Absence.—The 7th August 1854.—Mr. J. J. Grey, Assistant to the Collector and the Magistrate of Hooghly, for one year, on Medical Certificate, in lieu of the leave granted to him under Orders of the 20th ultimo.

Notifications.—The 7th August 1854.—Mr. A. Magnin, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival by the Steam Ship "Oriental," on the 1st instant, at the Presidency.

The following return of meritorious Students for 1853-54, furnished by the Council of Education in pursuance of the Resolution of Government of the 10th October 1844, is published for general information:—

First Class.

Mohendro Loll Shome, . . . Hindoo College.
Dwarkanath Mitter, . . . Hooghly College.

Second Class.

Purnoo Chunder Shome, . . . Hooghly College.
Sahabhoosun Bhadoory, . . . Kishnaghur College.
Kadamath Dutt, . . . Hooghly College.

The 9th August 1854.—The receipt of the following further Subscriptions to the Wellington Endowment Fund is acknowledged.

Captain Marshall James, (6th payment)	10
Captain A. C. Plowden,	10
Major J. H. Hampton,	10
Lieutenant G. A. St. P. Fooks,	5
Lieutenant J. M. Bayley,	10
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,	10
Lieutenant A. W. Bolton,	6
Lieutenant W. H. Garton,	10

No. 1882.

Jumalpoore, the 12th August 1854.

Appointment.—The 12th August 1854.—Baboo Sham Chand Sircar and Mr. W. J. Ellis to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pubna.

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 715 A. of 1854.

Financial Department.

Head Quarters, Agra, the 10th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Charles Grant, Accountant, North-Western Provinces, for one month, under Section XI., of the Amended Absentee

Rules, from the date of availing himself of the leave.

Appointments.—Mr. William Christian Watson to officiate as Accountant, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. Charles Grant.

No. 716 A. of 1854.

General Department.

Ecclesiastical.

Mr. Mark Bensley Thornhill to officiate as Marriage Registrar in the District of Muttra.

Mr. George Campbell to officiate as Marriage Registrar in the District of Azimghur.

No. 1418 A. of 1854.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. William Henry Lowe, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra, from 7th to 14th July, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules.

No. 1426 A. of 1854.

Revenue Department,

Head Quarters, the 11th August 1854.

Appointment.—Syud Ubdool Hakeem to be Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 and Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, with the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, under Regulation IX. of 1807, in the District of Agra, from the 28th March last, vice Koour Kalkapershaud, retired.

No. 1450 A. of 1854.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Henry Godfrey Keene, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moozuffernugger, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date of his availing himself of the leave.

No. 1436 A. of 1854.

The 12th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. William George Probyn, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mirzapore, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date of his availing himself of the leave.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 3529 of 1854.

Judicial Department,

Agra, the 12th August 1854.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Moulvee Mahomed Hussun Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Agra, in orders of 12th May last, is cancelled from the 17th ultimo, the date on which he rejoined his Office.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

C. P. CARMICHAEL,

Assist. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH AUGUST 1854.

No. 840 of 1854.—The following Promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Regt. Light Cavalry.	Subadar Meer Jamal Ally.	Subadar Major.	1st May 1854.	Dewan Singh, "Bahadoor," invalided.
	Jemadar Mirza Nudjuff Ally Beg.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
	Jemadar Mirza Hattin Beg.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Meer Noor Ally, ditto.
	Jemadar Roshan Ally.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Meer Hussain Ally, ditto.
	Jemadar Tilloque Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dulpat Singh, ditto.
	Havildar Shaik Ramzan.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Mirza Nudjuff Ally Beg, promoted.
	Havildar Laick Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mirza Hatim Beg, ditto.
	Havildar Shaik Hoosain Bux.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Roshan Ally, ditto.
	Havildar Shaik Futeh Ally.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Tilloque Singh, ditto.
	Jemadar Mihirwan Opudiah.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Jhobey Singh, invalided.
6th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Mohan Opudiah.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Mihirwan Opudiah, promoted.
10th Ditto.	Havildar Jallin Khan.	Ditto.	17th Oct. 1853.	Bissimchurn Singh, deceased.
14th Ditto.	Jemadar Nundloll Misser.	Subadar.	1st May 1854.	Oriem Pattuck, invalided.
17th Ditto.	Jemadar Soobah Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mattaddeen Tewary, ditto.
19th Ditto.	Havildar Mawn Sookul.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Nundloll Misser, promoted.
23rd Ditto.	Havildar Jhow Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Soobah Singh, ditto.
26th Regt. N. (Light) I.	Jemadar Nundram.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Soobah Singh, invalided.
27th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Sankar Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Nundram, promoted.
30th ditto.	Jemadar Hursersaud Singh.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Buldeo Singh, invalided.
33rd Ditto.	Havildar Shaick Mohamed Ally.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Hursersaud Singh, promoted.
34th Ditto.	Jemadar Shekh Motee.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Lhow Tewary, invalided.
36th Regt. N. (Light) I.	Jemadar Parrowtee Tewary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dhowkul Singh, ditto.
37th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Nundah Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Shekh Motee, promoted.
38th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Bawany Deen Tewary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Parrowtee Tewary, ditto.
39th Regt. N. I.	Subadar Rangloll.	Subadar Major.	Ditto.	Dabee Persaud, invalided.
40th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Jehungeer Khan.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto, ditto.
41st Regt. N. I.	Havildar Bheek Tewary.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Jehungeer Khan, promoted.
42nd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Sadhie Khan.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Oditt Singh, invalided.
43rd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Gangah Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Sadhie Khan, promoted.
44th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Issuree Bajpey.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Sookhdeo Singh, invalided.
45th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Doorga Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bajpeelal Dooby, ditto.
46th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Issuree Misser.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Issuree Bajpey, promoted.
47th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Ubbiman Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Doorga Singh, ditto.
48th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Narain Singh.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Mohomed Khan, invalided.
49th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Shekh Hyder Baccus.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Narain Singh, promoted.
50th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Indur Patuck.	Ditto.	5th June 1854.	Dhanna Singh, deceased.
51st Regt. N. I.	Havildar Bawany Deen.	Ditto.	1st May 1854.	Hurdial Singh, invalided.
52nd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Moorut Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Seetal Singh, ditto.
53rd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Augum Misser.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Sheik Bhutton, ditto.
54th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Sheik Sydoolah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Persaud Singh, ditto.
55th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Mitthoo Tewaree.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Byreesaud, ditto.
56th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Byjoonath Doobe.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Augum Misser, promoted.
57th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Ramjan Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sheik Sydoolah, ditto.
58th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Ramdeen.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mitthoo Tewaree, ditto.
59th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Bhimma Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bheechook Singh, invalided.
60th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Shreekissoon Doobey.	Subadar.	30th Ditto.	Sooknundun Sookul, deceased.
61st Regt. N. I.	Havildar Tuckett Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Shreekissoon Doobey, promoted.
62nd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Mokum Singh.	Subadar.	1st Ditto.	Sirdar Khan, invalided.
63rd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Ramheneus Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Jallin Singh, ditto.
64th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Bhowany Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kassary Singh, ditto.
65th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Gungadeen Tewary.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Mokum Singh, promoted.
66th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Madhoo.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ramheneus Singh, ditto.
67th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Nunkoo Tewary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bhowany Singh, ditto.
68th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Deenah Tewary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rowtee Opudia, invalided.
69th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Thakoor Singh.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Loll Uginhotree, ditto.
70th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Atma Doobe.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Thakoor Singh, promoted.
71st Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Soobah Doobey.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Shaick Jungtee, invalided.
72nd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Ramhit Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Banepersaud Chowbey, ditto.
73rd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Hunnomann Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Soobah Doobey, promoted.
74th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Juggernauth Misser.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ramhit Singh, ditto.
75th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Sewdnyal Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Koober Singh, invalided.
76th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Jugurnath Doobe.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dala Gwala, ditto.
77th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Muckdoombuksh Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sookhmanigul Opudhya, ditto.
78th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Gooljar Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Duljeet Singh, ditto.
79th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Omrow Singh.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Lalamber Singh, ditto.
80th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Shaick Hoosain Bukeh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dooneah, ditto.
81st Regt. N. I.	Havildar Nuggoo Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Omrow Singh, promoted.
82nd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Ibrahim Ally Beg.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shaick Hoosain Bukeh, ditto.
83rd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Ramdul Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shaick Emambuksh, invalided.
84th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Ramjeeawun Opudya.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Meer Imambuksh, ditto.
85th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Puharoo Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dhorkull Singh, ditto.
86th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Sheikh Hoosainallee.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Ramjeeawun Opudya, promoted.
87th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Seolukus Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Puharoo Singh, ditto.
88th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Chundun Singh.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Rampersaud Tewary, invalided.
89th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Omrow Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Chundun Singh, promoted.
90th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Mohamed Ally.	Subadar.	Ditto.	Sewunbar Opuddeah, invalided.
91st Regt. N. I.	Havildar Bhoo Singh.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Mohomed Ally, promoted.
92nd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Byroo.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Siddul, invalided.
93rd Regt. N. I.	Havildar Sheik Muckdoombucce.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gourie Sinker, ditto.

Fort William, 21st August 1854.

No. 841^o of 1854.—The services of Captain Charles Reid, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, while the Regiment is serving in Pegu.

No. 842 of 1854.—The following Notifications from the Foreign Department are published in General Orders:—

No. 3566, dated 11th August 1854.—Lieutenant A. R. Bayly, of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, to be an Assistant under the Chief Engineer of the Punjab.

No. 3567, dated 11th August 1854.—Assistant Surgeon H. B. Montgomery, M. B., of the Madras Establishment, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Establishments in the city of Pegu, with effect from the 3rd January last.

No. 3569, dated 14th August 1854.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpore Commission:—

TO BE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

1st Class.

Captain E. K. Elliot, 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, and Superintendent of Police in the Province of Nagpore.

Captain J. K. Spence, 20th Bengal Native Infantry.

2nd Class.

Captain A. H. Chesney, 23rd Madras Native Infantry.

TO BE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

1st Class.

Captain C. M. Shakespear, 9th Madras Native Infantry.

2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. H. Orichton, 38th Madras Native Infantry.

No. 3570, dated 16th August 1854.—Lieutenant R. C. Stewart, of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, is appointed to be 2nd Assistant to the Executive Engineer at Rangoon, as a temporary measure, and with effect from the 16th June last.

No. 3571, dated 16th August 1854.—Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson, Commanding Guide Corps, and Ex-officio Assistant Commissioner in Eusuffzye, has obtained leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the 26th June to the 25th ultimo, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant C. J. Godby, of the Guide Corps, is appointed to the civil charge of Eusuffzye during Lieutenant Hodson's absence.

No. 3576, dated 18th August 1854.—Lieutenant J. W. Bean, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Rawul Pindie, has obtained leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to conduct the Judicial duties of the office, and Captain Davies, Officiating Brigade Major, to superintend the Police in the Cantonment, during Lieutenant Bean's absence.

Captain J. Chambers, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Sealkote, has obtained leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, from the 19th proximo, or

from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant E. W. E. Howard, of the 4th Lancers, is appointed to officiate for Captain Chambers during his absence.

No. 3577, dated 18th August 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Major A. C. Dewar to resign his appointment of Commandant of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, from the 31st instant, the date on which the leave granted to him in General Order No. 130, dated 13th January last, will expire.

No. 843 of 1854.—The Proceedings of the General Court Martial, held at Prome on the 14th of June last, for the trial of Lieutenant A. Procter, 39th Regiment Native Infantry, and doing duty with the Arracan Local Battalion, have been submitted to the Supreme Government by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Procter, on the 15th of December last, caused two Burmese, who had been caught in his Camp, to be shot to death by a party of the Arracan Battalion. He was accordingly tried on a charge of murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced by the Court Martial to three months' imprisonment in the Gaol of Calcutta, but was strongly recommended to mercy.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief refused to confirm the sentence and ordered Lieutenant Procter to remain in open arrest, pending the orders of Government.

In a case of so much importance, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has deemed it necessary to record the following observations and to promulgate them for the information and guidance of the Officers of the Armies of India.

The effect of the finding of the Court Martial, and of the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief to confirm the sentence, is to exempt Lieutenant Procter from the punishment contained in the sentence, and from all other punishment by law.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has carefully studied the proceedings and the evidence before the Court; and although the finding of that tribunal has practically exempted Lieutenant Procter from punishment, His Lordship in Council finds it impossible to regard that Officer as free from blame or guilt.

Lieutenant Procter was in command of a detachment of 125 men of the Arracan Battalion, in the district of Tharawaddy. The greater part of that district was in a lawless state, overrun by bands of armed men under the orders of Moung Goung Gee, by some of whom Lieutenant Procter expected to be attacked. The Burmese headman of the village had informed him that two spies were to be despatched from the Camp of Moung Goung Gee to that of Lieutenant Procter.

On the 15th December, (on which day Lieutenant Procter had been re-inforced by a Company of the 10th Native Infantry,) two Burmese were seized in Lieutenant Procter's Camp. They were declared to be the spies expected. Whereupon Lieutenant Procter, within an hour after they were taken, tied them up, and had them then and there shot to death, himself giving the word of command.

The Governor General in Council cannot but regard this act as justly calling for the severest condemnation of the Supreme Government.

Lieutenant Procter's plea, that the destruction of these men as spies was justified by the custom of War, is, in the opinion of Government, utterly untenable.

Admitting to the fullest degree Lieutenant Procter's allegation that his detachment was in the midst of hostilities—that armed marauders or insurgents were in his vicinity and were expected shortly to attack him,—and that the men whom he seized were actually spies from the insurgent's Camp;—his act will in the eyes of Government still stand wholly without justification.

The destruction of these two wretches averted no danger from his force;—it could exercise no material influence on his opponents. Whatever danger might be involved in their presence as spies had been counteracted, for they were already in his power; the Governor General in Council considers it to be utterly idle to say that safe custody could be found for them only in death.

The words employed by Lieutenant Procter in his defence before the Court Martial, "you may make it the moral of my Court Martial, "never assume responsibility even for the purpose of saving bloodshed," are calculated to be effective as declamation before a court; but that they did not convince the Court Martial of his innocence, is plainly apparent from the Court's verdict; which, although it declared Lieutenant Procter not to have committed murder, and convicted him of the crime of manslaughter which he did not commit, yet pronounced his conduct culpable to the extent of feloniously taking life. Such declamation, however, when tested by facts, is void of all solid substance.

The act of Lieutenant Procter in destroying these men, was not necessary to the safe custody of two bound prisoners among 200 soldiers. It did nothing for the safety of his detachment. It could not possibly have averted attack at the moment; and the supposition cannot for an instant be admitted, that it would influence the Chief Moung Goung Gee to abstain from his opposition thereafter.

There was, therefore, no call for Lieutenant Procter assuming the responsibility of the immediate death of these men.

The Government of India must ever value highly the exhibition of energy, determination and absence of undue fear of responsibility in the Officers of the Army. But all these qualities may be possessed and displayed in the highest degree, without the commission of any such act as that for which Lieutenant Procter has been arraigned before a Court Martial.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council protests against the condemnation of it being represented as a discouragement on the part of the Government, of the exercise by the Officers of the Indian Army of a spirit of resolution, and of readiness to meet the responsibilities of every position in which the course of their service may place them.

Lieutenant Procter was selected for detached employment with the Arracan Battalion. His conduct on this occasion requires that that distinction should be taken from him.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council accordingly requests that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be so good as to remove Lieutenant Procter from the Arracan Battalion, and remand him to his proper Regiment,

the 39th Regiment Native Infantry, releasing him at the same time from arrest.

Fort William 22nd August 1854.

No. 844 of 1854.—The appointment by the Honorable the Lieutenant, Governor North-Western Provinces, on the 7th August 1854, of Lieutenant Thomas Netherton Harward, of Artillery, Deputy Superintendent of the Ganges Canal, Futtighurh and Cawnpore Division, to the Executive charge of the 3rd Division, Grand Trunk Road, is confirmed.

No. 845 of 1854.—Lieutenant Reginald Chauncy, of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 1st September 1854.

No. 846 of 1854.—The services of Lieutenant J. J. Farrington, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 847 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

3rd European Regiment.

Ensign Frederic James Stephenson to be Lieutenant, from the 19th of August 1854, *vice* Lieutenant James Owen Penson, dismissed by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

No. 848 of 1854.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the date expressed opposite to his name:

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Hugh Murray Davidson, ... 21st Aug. 1854.

No. 849 of 1854.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:—

Ensign Augustus Wolsley } On Medical certificate
Winniett, of the 68th Regi- } for eighteen months,
ment Native Infantry } under the new Regulations.

No. 850 of 1854.—Surgeon George Macartney Cheyne, of the Medical Department, is permitted under the old Rules, to proceed to sea on Medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

in the Mily. Dept.

Notification.

BILLS at par on the Public Treasuries of the under-mentioned Districts may be had on application to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal:

DISTRICTS.	Amounts available on this date.
Backergunge,	40,000
Bilaspore,	60,000
Bulloah,	40,000
Bograh,	24,000
Chittagong,	70,000
Cuttack, C. D.	96,000
Dacca,	99,000

Dinapore,	56,000
Jessore,	11,800
Jorehaut,	50,000
Kamroop,	6,000
Midnapore,	50,000
Mymensing,	20,000
Poorce,	50,000
Pubna,	49,000
Rajshahye,	40,000
Sylhet,	1,00,000
Tippurah,	1,00,000

EDMUND DRUMMOND,
Offg. Accountant to the
Govt. of Bengal.

Accountant's Office, }
The 22nd August 1854 }

Notification.

It is hereby notified that para. 5 of the Abkaree Notification dated 30th August 1849, issued by former Collector of Calcutta Mr. J. H. Young, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1st September 1849, is recalled, and the following substituted in the place thereof:—

5th. No parties may sell English or foreign Beer, Wines or Spirit in any quantity less than 2 gallons or 12 common quart bottles, without a retail Licence, but this prohibition does not extend to the sale of small quantities as samples of the said Beer, Wine or Spirits, provided that the sample does not exceed one bottle of each description.

F. S. LUSHINGTON,
Collector.

CALCUTTA,
Excise Office, }
The 14th August 1854 }

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1852-53, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th September 1854, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 4,025 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium,	2,855
Benares ditto,	1,170

Total, Chests, 4,025

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 6th December 1853, and published in the *Calcutta and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 20th September 1854 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit, in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday the 11th September 1854, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 20th September 1854.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium, of 1852-53, will be brought to Sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to them-

selves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday 12th } October 1854. .. }	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Wednesday 8th } November 1854, .. }	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Friday 8th De- } cember 1854, .. }	2,869	1,176	4,045
Total,	8,579	3,516	12,095

By order of the Board of Revenue,
A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 21st August 1854. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Examination will be held on Monday the 28th August 1854, for the purpose of testing the acquirements of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification as Regimental Moonshees and as Teachers of the unpassed Civil Servants, according to General Orders by the President of the Council of India dated 9th October 1850, and the Government Notification dated the 24th January 1854, respectively.

Candidates are requested to send in their applications, stating the language or languages to be passed in, on or before the 25th instant.

W. N. LEES,

Secy. to the Board of Examiners.

Fort William, }
9th August 1854. }

حسب حکم جنرل اردو مورخہ نہم اکتوبر سنہ ۱۸۵۰
و حسب حکم گورنمنٹ مورخہ بست و چہارم جنوری
سنہ ۱۸۵۴ ع اشہار دادہ می شود کہ تاریخ امتحان
منشیان امتحان دہندگان برای عہدہ منشیگری پلتن و
برای تدریس صاحبان اہل قلم در فورٹ ولیم کالج
روز بست ہشتم ۲۸ اگست سنہ حال مقرر گردیدہ است
ہر کرا امتحان دادن منظور باشد باید کہ تا بست و
یہجم این ماہ قطعہ درخواست بقید زبان یعنی کہ در
کدام کدام زبان امتحان خواہد داد نوشتہ نزد سکرٹری
بورڈ آف اگزامنرس بگذراند تحریر فی التاريخ نہم
ماہ اگست سنہ ۱۸۵۴ ع

W. N. LEES,

Secy. Board of Examiners.

MEMORANDUM.

From Thursday next, the 24th instant, the Calcutta Gate will be closed until further orders.

During the period the Calcutta Gate may remain shut, the Water Gate will be available for the exit and entrance of carriages.

ORFÈRE CAVANAGH, Major,
Town Major.

Town Major's Office, }
Fort William. }

22nd August 1854.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Fort William, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 4th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "Executing Annual and Quadrennial Repairs to the Public Military Buildings at the Station of Allipore for the Season of 1853-54."

Work to be commenced on the 15th October next.

Time for Execution Two and half (2½) months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Fort William.

A Deposit in Cash of One Hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board's Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 28th August 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for constructing a new Stable and Coach House in the Premises of the Residence of the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs at Allipore.

Time for Execution (4) Four months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Wednesday 23rd August 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

"Tenders for making up and fixing Glass Sash Doors and Windows, and for building a Wall in the Magistrate's, 24-Pergunnahs, Cutcherry at Allipore."

Time for Execution (2) Two months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect in his Office, in Fort William, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 28th August 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "White-washing, Sand-rubbing, Painting and Repairing the Dwelling House of the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs at Allipore," to commence on Monday 18th September 1854.

Time for Execution (3) Three months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Fort William.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In EQUITY.

Roza Swaris, formerly
Roza De Rozario, Plain-
tiff,

and

Maurice FitzGerald
Sandes, Esq., Adminis-
trator General and Ad-
ministrator with the
Will annexed, of the
estate and effects of
Diago Pereira, de-
ceased, Defendant,

and

Maurice FitzGerald
Sandes, Esq., Adminis-
trator General and Ad-
ministrator with the
Will annexed of the
estate and effects of
Diago Pereira, de-
ceased, Defendant.

PURSUANT to an order of this Honorable Court made in this cause, bearing date the 1st day of August last, the Creditors of Diago Pereira, late of the Town of Calcutta inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, are hereby required to come in and prove their debts before the Master of this Court, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.

W. MORGAN,
Master.

Mr. Paul,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
In formâ Pauperis.
CALCUTTA,
Supreme Court, Master's Office,
The 13th March 1854.

For Sale.*By the Sheriff of Calcutta.*

Under a Decree of the Supreme Court on its Admiralty Side.

The fine roomy Merchant Ship *Courtenay*, of the Burthen of 608 Tons measurement, and capable of carrying a Cargo of Eight Hundred Tons, built of the best Hekmatack wood, and sheathed with yellow metal.

All her Masts, Yards, and other Spars are of the best Pitch-pine, and in good order. She will be sold, on Thursday the 7th September next, with all her Stores, &c., as she now lies, at Chittagong. Delivery to be taken there.

This Vessel was built at St. John's in New Brunswick, in the year 1837, and underwent a thorough repair three years ago at Liverpool, and at a small expense might be made a first rate Merchant Vessel.

A List of Stores and a full description of the Vessel, can be obtained on application at the Sheriff's Office.

T. CAIRD, *Sheriff.*

22nd August 1854.

Notice.

THE Meeting of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors is adjourned from Saturday the 2nd September, to Monday, the 4th day of September at 11 A. M.

G. HIGGINS,
Chief Clerk.

Calcutta, 22nd August 1854.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of William Gammie, of Circular Road, in Calcutta, late a Dealer, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee of the said Court; and it was ordered, that the hearing in this matter shall be on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Vanamadeo Potorajee, late of Musapatam, a Serang of the Sloop *Sreeramloo*, in the employ of Dawsoree Nungghoo Naadoo, but now a prisoner, confined in the Common Gaol of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of July last, it was ordered, that the hearing in this matter shall be on Saturday, the 7th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of William Henry Beaumont, of Mulgaib, in Calcutta, Watchmaker, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of September 1855, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of, and against the said Insolvent, at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Biddle and Sherrington, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Harry Lyne Boyle, of Chowringee Road, in Calcutta, Merchant and Trader, lately carrying on trade and business at Tank-Square, jointly with one Alexander Holmes Ledlie, under the style of H. L. Boyle and Co., and at Melbourne, in Australia, jointly with James Holmes Boyle, under the style of Boyle and Co., an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of September 1855, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter and unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

In the matter of Alexander Holmes Ledlie, of Tank Square, in Calcutta, Merchant and Trader, lately carrying on trade and business at Tank-Square, in Calcutta, aforesaid, with Harry Lyne Boyle, under the style of H. L. Boyle and Co., an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of September 1855, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter and unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Oehme and Barrow, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of George Stevens, Junior, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered, that the order *Nisi* for final discharge of the said Insolvent, be, and the same is hereby enlarged, and the further hearing in this matter stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of February next.

Robertson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Gopalchunder Paul, late of Serampore, and now residing at Seekdarparah Lane, in Jorasanko, in Calcutta, an Apprentice in the firm of Messrs Joseph and Co., of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee of the said Court; and it was ordered, that the hearing in this matter shall be on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office,
18th August 1854.

In the matter of Brijonnath Dhur, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 3rd day of November 1852, until the 1st day of August instant, has been filed and may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered, that Saturday, the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

"Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

John Cochran, *Official Assignee.*Chief Clerk's Office, 2nd August 1854.

General Post Office Notifications.

THE Business connected with the Calcutta Post Office having been made over exclusively to the charge of the Deputy Post Master General, the public are requested from this date to address that Officer direct, on all matters connected with that Office.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Post-master General of Bengal.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 1st July 1854.

IT is hereby notified, that unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office, between Monday the 14th August 1854 and Sunday the 20th August 1854, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on dates, from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	Remarks.
14th to 16th August 1854.	Steamer Chusan,	Penang, Singapore and China,	Left Town on the 17th Aug. 1854.
17th to 19th ditto.	Steamer Berenice,	Penang and Singapore.	Ditto on the 20th ditto.
14th and 15th ditto.	Kent,	Mauritius,	Ditto on the 16th ditto.
16th to 20th ditto.	Catherine Apear,	Ditto,	Will sail in a day or two.
14th to 17th ditto.	Mount Stewart Elphinstone,	Cape and London.	Left Town on the 18th ditto.
14th to 18th ditto.	Steamer Sesostriis,	Rangoon & Moulmein,	Ditto on the 19th ditto.
17th to 20th ditto.	Mangalore,	Sydney,	Ditto on the 21st ditto.

C. K. Dove,
Deputy Post-master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office. 22nd August 1854.

No. 2259.

THE Deputy Post Master General regrets to inform the public, that from a communication received from the Post Master of Tezporé it appears, that the Calcutta Mails of the 22nd ultimo, for Tezporé, Assam, Sebsaugor and Debrooghur, and also the Mails for those places sent from Gowhatty and Mungledye on the 31st idem, were totally lost, with the Dak Boat, on the night of the latter date, at "Pobamaree Chapree," a little above Mungledye. The accident is attributable to

the falling in of the bank, which fell on the boat, and caused the same to sink immediately.

C. K. Dove,
Deputy Post Master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office. }
The 15th August 1854. }

Rangoon Post Office Notice.

LETTERS and Newspapers, which should be addressed to RANGOON only, are frequently directed by mistake to Pegu or Burmah, and letters, &c. intended for delivery in Pegu, Prome, Bassein and other places in the Provinces, are in like manner erroneously addressed to "Rangoon, Burmah." The Rangoon Post Master begs to notify that, with such vague directions, this Department is left to find out to which of the Stations such letters should be forwarded; and from want of information, great disappointment is felt when they are despatched to the wrong Station. To obviate this, it is desirable, that parties posting letters in Calcutta or elsewhere, should be careful to direct them to their respective Stations, and to inform their Agents and Correspondents, when leaving one place for another, of their change of address, to ensure letters being directed to the proper Station. A list of places in the Pegu Provinces or in Burmah, and their distance from Rangoon, is annexed below, viz.:

Donabew,	40 miles
Pegu,	55 "
Sittang,	67 "
Shoaygyeen,	90 "
Bassein,	95 "
Henzada,	95 "
Tonghoo,	180 "
Monean,	120 "
Thayetmyo,	200 "
Meeday,	205 "
Nameau,	195 "
Prome,	200 "
Yengheen,	160 "
Tapoon,	} Below Prome.
Tindan,	
Tayngheen,	
Yandoon,	

Letters addressed to public functionaries, whose head-quarters or residence is in Rangoon, should be addressed "Rangoon," instead of Pegu or Burmah; but if intended for delivery at other Stations, should be addressed to those Stations, the word Rangoon to be omitted.

(Signed) C. M. CRISP,

RANGOON POST OFFICE, }
The 19th June 1854. }

Post Master.

No. 1215.

THE above Notification from the Post Master of Rangoon is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,
Post-master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 5th July 1854. }

For Dacca and Gowhatty in Assam.
To leave on or about the 7th Proximo.

THE *Thames*, with the *Scorma* in tow. For Freight or Passage apply at the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,

Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

Government Boat Office, }
The 18th Aug. 1854. }

Notice to Mariners.

DEVAAR LIGHTHOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES hereby give Notice, that a LIGHTHOUSE has been built upon the ISLAND of DEVAAR, at the Entrance to the BAY of CAMPBELTOWN, in the County of ARGYLL, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of MONDAY 10th July 1854, and every Night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening till the return of daylight in the morning.

The following is a Specification of the Light-house, and the Appearance of the Light, by MR. DAVID STEVENSON, Engineer to the Commissioners.

The LIGHTHOUSE is in N. Lat. 55° 25' 45", and W. Long. 5° 32' 16".

The DEVAAR LIGHT will be known to Mariners as a REVOLVING LIGHT, which shows a bright white Light once every half-minute.

The Light is elevated about 120 feet above the level of high water of ordinary spring tides, and may be seen at the distance of about 15 nautic miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere: to a nearer observer, in favourable circumstances, the Light will not wholly disappear between the intervals of greatest brightness. The arc, illuminated by this Light, extends from about S. 4 E. by compass to about W. 6 N., and faces Northwards.

And the COMMISSIONERS hereby further GIVE NOTICE, that Her Majesty, by Order in Council, dated 29th December 1853, was pleased to order and direct that, upon the Erection and Lighting of the said Light upon the Island of Devaar, there should be paid, in respect thereof, for every Vessel belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (the same not belonging to Her Majesty or being navigated wholly in ballast,) and for every Foreign Vessel, which by any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, Convention or Treaty, shall be privileged to enter the Ports of the United Kingdom, upon paying the same Duties of Tonnage as are paid by British Vessels, the same not being navigated wholly in ballast, which shall pass or derive benefit from the said Light, that is, which shall arrive at or depart from any Port or Place in the Bay or Loch of Campbeltown, if the burthen of the same shall not exceed Fifty Tons, Six-pence, and if the same shall exceed Fifty Tons, for each additional Fifty Tons, or part of Fifty Tons, Six-pence.

And Her Majesty was further pleased to order and direct, by the said Order in Council, that in respect of the said Light on Devaar, and in respect

of another light in Loch Ryan, on the South side of the Basin of the Clyde erected by the said Commissioners, there shall be paid by every Vessel before described, and under the exemptions aforesaid, which shall navigate on a distinct voyage within the Great Basin of the Clyde, bounded by a line drawn from the Point of Corsewall to Glenarm in Ireland, on the South-east, and from another line drawn from the Mull of Kintyre to Fairhead, in Ireland, on the North-west, and on all other side by the coasts of Ireland and Scotland surrounding the said Basin, a similar rate of Toll to that above set forth, being at the rate of Three-pence for each of the said Lights.

Double the said respective Tolls for every Foreign Vessel not privileged as aforesaid.

Provided always, that Vessels arriving at or departing from any port or place within Loch Ryan, or within Campbeltown Loch, and paying the rates for such respective voyages, shall not in addition be liable in payment of the rates for navigating the Basin of the Clyde.

The above rates are, by another Order in Council, declared to be subject to the following abatements on payment:—

Over-sea Vessels, Twenty-five per cent.

Coasting Vessels, Ten per cent.

By Order of the Board,

ALEX. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Northern Lighthouse Office, }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1854. }
No. 4277.

MEMO.—Published for general information.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

H. HOWE,
Secretary.

Fort William, }
The 15th August 1854. }

East Indian Railway.

ON and after Tuesday the 15th instant, Trains will leave Howrah and Hooghly, stopping at Bally, Serampore and Chandernagore, at the following hours:—

H. M.

H. M.

From Howrah, 10-30 A. M. and 5-30 P. M.

„ Hooghly, 8-23 A. M. and 3-38 P. M.

On and after the 1st September, the Trains will run between Howrah and Pundooah, stopping at all the Stations.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of Monthly Tickets, at reduced rates, are requested to apply at any of the Stations for Forms, to be filled up in writing and forwarded to the Managing Director and Agent, as soon as convenient.

The Rate of charge will be fixed hereafter.

The Monthly Tickets will not be issued before 1st January next.

R. MACDONALD STEPHENSON,
Managing Director and Agent.

29, Theatre Road, }
Calcutta, 12th August 1854. }

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, and MR. THOMAS C. LESLIE are this-day admitted Partners in our Firm.

DENT AND CO.

Hong-Kong, }
1st July 1854. }

LOST.—Second half of a Bank of Bengal Note, printed No. 22374, for Co.'s Rs. 50, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1854.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRICES CURRENT.

The following Prices Current, received from the Madras Government, are published for general information:—
Weekly Statement of the Wholesale Prices of Grain in the Sea Port Towns and Cusabhs in the Masulipatam District, up to 17th July 1854.

Names of Talooks and Cusabhs.	Number of Seers per Candy.	White Paddy.				Black Paddy.		Joelamalee.		Jonnalee.		Tamedalee.		Auroogalee.		Corrallee.		Horse Gram.	
		1st sort.		2nd sort.															
		Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Under	960	30 0 0	130 0 0	24 8 0	123 8 0	—	—	—	—	25 0 0	175 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	33 4 0	166 4 0
Elere	960	28 0 0	122 10 8	—	—	30 0 0	106 10 8	20 0 0	100 10 8	31 4 0	156 4 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	—	—	—	—	29 8 0	147 8 0
General	960	30 0 0	130 0 0	20 0 0	148 0 0	—	—	—	—	25 0 0	177 8 0	20 0 0	150 0 0	—	—	53 0 0	160 0 0	32 0 0	160 0 0
Abetiah	1088	25 8 0	112 8 0	23 4 0	102 8 0	—	—	—	—	25 8 0	147 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	173 12 0
Alampy	960	18 0 0	90 0 0	17 8 0	98 8 4	16 0 0	66 8 4	15 12 0	64 0 0	20 0 0	100 10 4	20 0 0	80 8 4	16 0 0	66 8 4	16 0 0	66 8 4	22 0 0	117 8 4
Ashtreed	960	21 0 0	108 0 0	—	—	19 0 0	98 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 0	110 0 0

MASULIPATAM, Collector's Cutcherry, 22nd July 1854.

T. D. LUSHINGTON, Collector.

Weekly Statement of the Wholesale Prices of Grain in the Sea Port Towns and Cusabhs in the Vizagapatam District, up to 15th July 1854.

Dates.	Number.	Names of Talooks and Cusabhs.	Paddy, Fine.		Paddy, Coarse.		Cumbao.		Jonnalee.		Betchony.		Corrallee.		Coolty.		REMARKS.
			Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	Country Garce.	Madras Garce.	
From 1st to 8th July.	1	Vizagapatam,	.....	135	.....	120	.....	175	.....	185	.....	165	.....	160	.....	200	The Garce contains 600 Coonchums or 4,800 Seers, equal to 3,200 Madras Padies.
	2	Bimlipatam,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	916	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 2,400 Seers equal to 1,600 Madras Padies.
	3	Vizeanagrum,	68½	137½	64½	120½	85½	171½	.....	.....	80	160	.....	.....	92½	185½	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 2,400 Seers equal to 1,600 Madras Padies.
	4	Ankapilly, ...	50½	101	50	100	63½	126½	.....	.....	70½	141½	.....	.....	120	240	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 2,400 Seers equal to 1,600 Madras Padies.
From 9th to 15th July.	1	Vizagapatam,	.....	135	.....	120	.....	165	.....	185	.....	172	.....	160	.....	192	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 4,800 Seers equal to 3,200 Madras Padies.
	2	Bimlipatam,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	196	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 2,400 Seers equal to 1,600 Madras Padies.
	3	Vizeanagrum,	68	136	63	126	85½	171½	.....	.....	80	160	.....	.....	92½	185½	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 2,400 Seers equal to 1,600 Madras Padies.
	4	Ankapilly, ...	50½	101	50	100	63½	126½	.....	.....	70½	141½	.....	.....	120	240	Ditto contains 600 Coonchums or 2,400 Seers equal to 1,600 Madras Padies.

VIZAGAPATAM; Collector's Office, 25th July 1854.

A. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Statement showing the Wholesale Prices of Grain in the District of Tinnevely, from 16th to 21st July 1854.

	COARSE PADDY.		1ST SORT PADDY.		CHOLU.		CUMBOO.		RAGGY.		WARAGOO.		TENNEY.		HORSE GRAM.	
	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.	Grain Cottah.	Madras Garce.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cusabh Tinnevely,	4 15 9	150 7 10	5 2 10	160 3 2	No transactions.		5 9 6	168 14 6	4 10 4	140 4 7	No transactions.		.....	.....	7 9 0	216 1 8
Shevarausoy, in the Santoor Talook,	4 7 3	134 7 0	4 10 5	140 6 0	4 13 0	146 11 4	5 1 5	153 11 2	4 4 5	120 1 0	5 2 4	94 15 7	4 7 3	34 7 0	5 5 6	161 5 4
Sea Port Towns,	4 12 0	143 6 6	No transactions.		.....	.....	4 7 3	134 7 2	No transactions.		.....	.....	.....	.....	7 2 0	215 1 8
Coolanagarapattam,	4 8 5	136 10 1	No transactions.		.....	.....	4 12 0	143 6 6	No transactions.		.....	.....	.....	.....	5 5 0	179 4 1
Coilpatam,	5 1 6	153 19 0	5 8 10	167 9 11	5 5 0	161 5 2	5 8 10	167 9 11	4 11 2	142 15 4	4 4 5	129 1 7	6 6 1	102 10 0	5 15 0	179 4 1
Tutacorin, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TINNEVELLY; Tenchasey, 20th July 1854.

N. B.—The local measure is a heaped one.

C. J. BIRD, Collector.

Statement showing the current selling Prices of Grain in the Cusbahs and next largest Town and at all the Sea Ports in the Province of Tanjore, for the week ending 15th July 1854.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	WET GRAIN OR PADDY.		DRY GRAIN.				REMARKS.
	First sort per Garce.	Second sort per Garce.	Natcheny per Garce.	Samay per Garce.	Shalum per Garce.	Horse Gram per Garce.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Combaconum,	115 7 9	164 15 8	A Madras Garce is equal to 116 Tanjore Cullums. A Cullum is equal to 12 Mercals or 24 Measures. The Mercal and the Measure are not struck but heaped.
Munnargoody,	130 11 9	128 5 1	.....	.....	.....	203 12 9
Trimulvassel, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 8 6
Tranquebar,	126 0 0	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....	212 14 4
Nagore,	138 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 12 9
Negapatam,	144 5 8	.....	192 7 7	346 7 3	.....	216 8 6
Topetoray,	138 12 2	192 7 7	
Mootooppettah,	133 4 1	125 0 5	164 15 4	192 7 7	
Total,	927 2 2	379 8 6	549 14 6	346 7 3	192 7 7	1218 8 6	
Average,	132 7 3	126 7 2	183 4 10	346 7 3	192 7 7	203 1 5	

TANJORE, 26th July 1854.

H. FORBES, Collector.

A Return exhibiting the Prices of Grain at the different Cusbah Stations in the District of Chingleput, during the week ending on the 18th July 1854.

Names of Towns.	1st sort Paddy.	2nd sort Paddy.	Cholum.	Raggy.	Aurecay.	Tennay.	Cumboo.	Horse Gram.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Caroongooly,	136 9 4	125 13 0	.....	215 6 2	.....	.....	.....	200 14 7
Ootramaloor,	140 0 0	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conjeeveram,	147 5 10	136 9 4	.....	188 0 11	.....	.....	.....	300 10 3
Wallajahbad,	160 0 0	148 0 2	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	320 0 0
Chingleput,	131 8 0	120 1 8	.....	177 12 5	81 2 6	.....	.....	266 10 8
Sadras,	147 5 10	140 0 0	.....	215 6 2	.....	.....	.....	311 1 9
Streeparamatoor,	151 5 7	140 0 0	.....	188 10 9	.....	.....	.....	266 10 8
Teroopooroor,	131 6 0	127 4 4	.....	283 5 4	.....	.....	.....	330 7 5
Covelong,	147 5 10	138 5 4	.....	287 2 10	.....	.....	.....	311 7 9
Sydapet,	147 5 10	126 9 4	.....	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	280 0 0
Pallaveram, .....	.....	.....	.....	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poonamally,	140 0 0	138 11 5	.....	183 9 8	.....	.....	233 5 4	280 0 0
Teroovulloor,	130 3 8	119 2 4	180 10 4	164 11 3	100 0 0	254 8 8	147 5 11	243 7 8
Ponnary,	137 13 6	106 5 4	.....	103 1 8	.....	.....	.....	280 0 0
Pulicat,	129 2 11	121 11 7	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Streehurricottah,	133 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT; Collector's Cutcherry, Sydapet, 1st August 1854.

P. B. SMOLLETT, Acting Collector.

W. GORDON YOUNG,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Notification.

THE 14TH MAY 1853.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. for the execution of the Government Printing Work, from the 1st July next, Public Officers employed under this Government are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of the Government Work from and after that date.

CECIL BEADON, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of November next:—
A Bill for the further Improvement of the Law as administered in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts; for the transfer and abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction thereof; and for giving additional powers in certain cases to Justices of the Peace, with regard to offences committed out of their jurisdiction.

I. The business of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, after this Act comes into operation, shall be transacted on four divisions or sides of the Court only, viz., the Plea, the Equity, the Admiralty, and the Crown side.

II. In any suit brought on the Admiralty side of any of the Supreme Courts, or in any Vice-Admiralty Court in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, which is likely to involve any question of nautical skill, the Court shall have power to summon from persons possessing such skill one or more, not exceeding three in number, to sit as Assessor or Assessors to the Court on the trial of the cause; but such Assessor or Assessors shall not be required to deliver his or their opinion or opinions publicly; and the Judge or Judges may retire and confer with him or them in private, and the decision of the case shall rest with the Court.

III. The Court shall have power to allow a remuneration to each Assessor for his attendance, at the rate of one Gold Mohur each a day,

and such remuneration shall be in the first instance payable by the Promovee; as part of his costs in the cause.

IV. The Assessors must swear, or solemnly affirm, or must affirm as the case may be, that they will give their opinion honestly and truly according to the Evidence.

V. The jurisdiction which the said Supreme Courts possessed prior to the passing of this Act on their Ecclesiastical side shall cease on that side and be transferred entirely to the Equity side of the Court, except as to suits pending at the time when this Act comes into force, and the jurisdiction as to matters of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction shall be limited to Causes Testamentary, including Administrations and Causes Matrimonial. Provided that in any suit for restitution of conjugal rights, the Court shall be at liberty to limit its sentence to one for alimony, without making any order to compel cohabitation.

Limitation of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Provided, as to cohabitation.

VI. The procedure as to matters which were of Ecclesiastical cognizance, and which are directed to be transferred to the Equity side, shall be that which may be in force on the Equity side, modified by the Rules and Orders of the Court, so far as it may require to be modified in order to give effect to this Act.

VII. When any Probate or Letters of Administration has, or have been granted by any one of the said Supreme Courts to any other person than the Administrator General of such Presidency, respectively, and there are Assets of the Estate in any of the other Presidencies, it shall not be necessary to obtain any fresh grant of

Probate or Letters of Administration granted by Supreme Court in one Presidency to have effect throughout British India.

Business of Supreme Courts to be transacted on four sides only, viz., Plea, Equity, Admiralty, and Crown side.

In Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty suits, Court empowered to call in Assessors.

Remuneration of Assessors.

Probate or fresh Administration in any other of such Presidencies, but the one first granted shall operate throughout the territories of British India, and shall, as to any Assets therein, be of the same force and effect as if it had been granted by the authority of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which such Assets may be.

VIII. Clause 1st. When any Letters of Administration shall have been granted by any other of the Supreme Courts after such first grant as aforesaid, and without the assent of the Executor or Administrator to whom such first grant has been made of Probate or

Letters of Administration granted by any Supreme Court after grant of Probate, Letters of Administration by the Supreme Court of another Presidency, may be revoked.

Letters of Administration as the case may be, such letters shall be liable to be revoked by the Court granting the same on the application of the Executor or Administrator under the first grant ;

But acts of Administrator under the second grant to be in the meantime valid, &c.

Administrator under

Administrator under second grant to be accountable after revocation to Executor or Administrator under first grant.

hands to be distributed.

Clause 2nd. When Administration or Administration with the Will annexed, shall have been granted ex-officio to the Administrator General of one Presidency, and there are Assets belonging to the Estate in another or other Presidencies, it shall not be necessary for the Administrator General of another Presidency in which there may be Assets to take out Letters of Administration, but each may act as to the

Assets within his Presidency, in the collection and distribution of them, in like manner as if he had taken out Letters of Administration in the Presidency in which he is Administrator General, and each shall be entitled to his Commission on the Assets collected and distributed by him, as though there had been separate grants of Letters of Administration to each ; and the Letters of Administration to the Administrator General, by virtue of his office, shall be expressed so as to give to each Administrator General in each Presidency the right to collect and distribute the effects in his Presidency, and each shall be answerable for his own acts and defaults only, and not for those of any other Administrator General. And when any Administrator General has taken out Letters of Administration, and he has reason to believe that there are Assets in another Presidency, he shall forthwith certify under his hand to the Administrator General, of such Presidency, the fact of his having taken out such Letters of Administration, and shall give such information as he possesses as to the existence of Assets in the Presidency of the Administrator General to whom such communication is addressed. And it is further enacted, that each Administrator General shall give notice, in like manner as the Administrator General taking out Letters of Administration is obliged to give notice, that he

claims to administer in his Presidency, by virtue of such grant of the Court which issued the Letters describing it, and thereupon any party disputing his right and intending to claim the right to probate, or to administer in that Presidency to which such notice relates, may apply to the Supreme Court of the Presidency of the Administrator giving such notice, for a grant to himself, and to revoke, so far as it relates to the particular Presidency, the original grant, which the said Court shall have power to do as fully as if such grant had been one of that Court. It is further enacted, that such certificate shall, on its production, be sufficient proof of the grant of such original Letters, which shall be judicially presumed to be in the regular form directed by this Act.

IX. When any suit is instituted in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts on the Equity side thereof, such Court shall proceed with the suit if it embraces any matter of equitable jurisdiction, and in such suit determine all matters, whether of Law or Equity, that therein arise, and give all such consequential relief as may be necessary to give full effect to the rights determined, and in so doing shall have power to bring before it, by notice, provided

such person be subject to its jurisdiction, any person not a party to the suit, whose rights may appear to be affected by the enforcement of such consequential relief.

And may bring before it by notice persons interested, though not parties to the suit.

X. In any Bill or Claim which is filed in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts after the time when this Act comes into effect, for the specific performance of any agreement, the relief may be asked in the alternative for

a specific performance or for damages ; and the Court shall have power to award damages if it think that, under the circumstances, it would not be equitable, or proper, or practicable, to give relief by specific performance, in like manner, and to as full an extent as damages might be given in an action at Law for the same breach of agreement.

XI. When any action is instituted in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts on the Plea side thereof, such Court shall proceed with the action if it embraces any matter of jurisdiction on the Plea side of the Court, and all defences on equitable grounds which might have been made the subject of an application to a Court of Equity to restrain proceedings at Law, in such a suit, under the like circumstances, shall be made matter of

defence in that suit ; and no Bill shall be filed to restrain or interfere with the progress of the suit on the Plea side ; and in like manner the Court shall hear and determine in such action any equitable defence on the part of the Plaintiff to any set-off or counter-claim which may be pleaded by the Defendant ; and it shall have power, on either party, by an order in the nature of an injunction, to stay the further prosecution of

Bills to restrain progress of suits on the Plea side not allowed.

Plaintiff may set up any equitable defence to set-off or counter-claim.

the application of Court on its Plea side may make orders

in the nature of an injunction.

the action, pending any inquiry which it may see fit to direct, and also to restrain the opposite party, either temporarily or perpetually, from doing any act with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, as a Court of Equity might have restrained such party upon a Bill filed, and praying an injunction against him.

XII. From the time when this Act comes into operation, Her Majesty's Supreme Courts shall have jurisdiction to try on the Plea side an action on a lost negotiable Bill of Exchange or other negotiable security, as to which, before this Act came into operation, the remedy would have been on the Equity side of the Court alone, and shall have power to order judgment to be given by the Plaintiff recovering in such action, in like manner as it would have been ordered by the Court on the Equity side thereof, and to stay execution until such security be given. And the several Courts of Small Causes at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, shall have, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, the same jurisdiction and powers as are hereby enforced in the Supreme Courts, as to such causes of action.

XIII. If in any action at Law it becomes necessary for the determination of the rights of the parties to take an account which cannot be conveniently taken in open Court, the Court shall have power to direct the account to be taken in like manner as upon a Bill or Claim filed on the Equity side of the Court, and may, if there is no other question to be tried or decided in the cause, stay further proceedings therein until such account be taken, and the certificate of the Judge or Officer taking the account shall be sufficient proof of the result of such account.

XIV. In any action or suit, whether original or continued by revivor, or in any stage thereof, where in a question arises, whether an Executor or Administrator or other Representative has Assets to satisfy the demand, the opposite party shall not be bound to allege or to prove the existence of such Assets, but may call on the Executor or Administrator, or such Representative, either to admit Assets sufficient to satisfy the demand, or to show that he either never received any Assets of his testator or intestate, or that he has duly applied and accounted for the same.

XV. All choses in action and rights, capable of being recovered and enforced at Law, and which are now assignable in Equity only, shall be assignable at Law, and in every action for the recovery thereof at Law, the Assignee shall sue for the same in his own name, and not in the name of the Assignor, and in every such action

the right of the Plaintiff to recover shall be subject to any claim of set-off which the Defendant may have either against the Plaintiff personally or had against the original or any successive Assignor before notice of such assignment.

XVI. It shall not be necessary to make the Assignor a party to an action at Law or suit in Equity by the Assignee of any chose in action against the party liable in respect of the matter assigned, and such party liable shall, in the absence of fraud on his part, be as effectually discharged from his original liability, by the proceedings in such action or suit, as he would have been, had the alleged Assignor of such chose in action been a party to such proceedings.

XVII. All Assets, which are Assets in a Court of Equity, shall also be Assets at Law, and all debts, whatever the nature of them, shall be paid *pari passu* after the death of any Debtor dying after the passing of this Act, by his personal Representatives, or in any suit for the administration of the Estate of the said Debtor, whatever their nature, to be paid *pari passu* person. Provided that mortgages, pledges, &c., and payments made in ignorance of insolvency, are not to be affected by the above provision.

XVIII. A receiver shall have authority to bring any action in respect of the property of which he is appointed receiver, in his own name as receiver, but such action shall not be brought without the assent of the Court which has appointed him a receiver; and shall be under its control, so far as the same may be exercised without clashing with the authority of any other Court.

XIX. All persons appointed by Letters *ad colligendum bona*, shall take the legal Estate for the purpose of protecting the Estate, and shall have authority to bring actions in the same manner as Administrators may sue; but they shall not have authority to alienate the Estate without the order of the Court under whose authority they act.

XX. When the Plaintiff or Defendant respectively require discovery in aid of an action at Law, or defence thereto, in any of Her Majesty's said Supreme Courts, it shall be lawful for such party by affidavit to state the reason why he requires discovery and as to what it is required; and the Court thereon, if it sees that such discovery ought to be given, shall direct that the party to the suit from whom the discovery is sought may answer to interrogatories to be exhibited to him

Supreme Courts on their Plea side, and Courts of Small Causes to have jurisdiction to try actions on lost negotiable securities.

Supreme Court may in any action on the Plea side direct an account to be taken in like manner as on the Equity side.

And may stay proceedings till account taken.

Certificate of Judge or Officer taking account to be sufficient proof of its result.

Whenever questions arise as to whether Executor, &c., has Assets, opposite party not bound to allege or prove existence of Assets, but may call on Executor, &c., to admit Assets, or to show that he never received any, or has accounted for them.

Choses in action, &c., to be assignable at Law.

Assignee to sue in his own name.

Assignee need not make Assignor party to action or suit.

Assets in Equity to be also Assets at Law.

All debts after the death of Debtor, whatever their nature, to be paid *pari passu*.

Proviso—that mortgages, pledges, &c., and payments made in ignorance of insolvency, are not to be affected by the above provision.

Persons appointed by letters *ad colligendum bona* may take legal Estate for the purpose of protecting it, and may bring action in same manner as Administrators.

But may not alienate Estate without leave of Court.

Where Plaintiff or Defendant require discovery in aid of any action or defence thereto, Court may, if satisfied with the affidavit of such party, direct the opposite party to answer interrogatories.

Provided that the party seeking discovery must pay the costs of obtaining it.

event of the suit, in like manner as if a Bill of pure discovery had been filed on the Equity side of the Court and answered. Provided always,

Further proviso as to power of Court to compel a full answer and to provide for costs thereof

that the Court shall have and exercise the same power to compel a full answer to such interrogatories as it might have exercised had such interrogatories been filed in a suit for discovery in the Equity side of the Court, and shall have the same power as to the costs of procuring such full answer as it would possess in the Equity side of the Court, if the answer to a Bill of Discovery were insufficient.

XXI. And whereas it is desirable to avoid the inconvenience of making public bodies parties to suits, in which they have no interest, and where the contest is as to the right to property of which they are only the depositaries or managers for others, it is further enacted,

Supreme Court may, in a summary way, without Bill filed, restrain East India Company from paying interest on, or renewing or parting with, Government Paper deposited in Treasury.

that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Courts, upon the application of any party interested, by motion or petition in a summary way, without Bill filed, to restrain the East India Company from paying the interest due or to become due on any of the Promissory Notes of the said Company, commonly called Government Paper, or from renewing or permitting the renewal of any such Government Paper, or from parting with any Government Paper, which may have been paid into or deposited in the Public Treasury; and also to restrain any other public

Company, whether incorporated or not, from permitting the transfer of any Stock or Shares in such Company, which may be standing in the name or

names of any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, in the books of such Company, or from paying any dividend or dividends due or to become due thereon.

XXII. Every order to be made upon such motion or petition as in the preceding Section mentioned, shall describe the Promissory Notes, or specify the amount of the Stock, or the particular Shares to be affected thereby, and the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, in which the same shall be standing; and upon the application of any party interested may be discharged, varied, or continued, as the justice of the case may require, by the Court granting the same, and the Court shall have power to award such costs upon any such application as it shall see fit.

XXIII. In no case, except by special order of Court, shall any Company, or any Servant or Officer of any Company, against which proceedings may be taken under the provisions of the last Sections of this Act, be made a

No Company or Officer of a Company to be made a party to such proceedings, except by special order of Court.

for such purpose. Provided that the party asking for such discovery shall be liable to pay the cost of obtaining it, to the party giving it, whatever be the

party, either to the application for obtaining the order to restrain, or to any application to discharge, vary, or continue such order, or to any suit or proceeding which may be instituted, either before or after the issuing of such order, for the purpose of determining the title or right to the Government Paper, or other Stock or Shares which may be the subject of such order; and in every such suit or proceeding, it shall be lawful for the Court wherein the same is pending to order the East India Company, or any of the Officers thereof, or any other public Company, or any of the Servants or Officers thereof, to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, or Shares which are the subject of

the said suit or proceeding, or the interest or dividends of such Government Paper, Stock, or Shares as the said Court may deem just, although the Company or person upon whom such order is made is not a party to the suit or proceeding wherein the same is made.

But Court may order East India or other Company how to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, Shares, &c., although Company not party to suit or proceeding.

XXIV. No action or suit shall lie against the East India Company or any public Company, or any of the Officers or Servants thereof, respectively, for any thing *bond fide* done, or omitted to be done by them, or any of them, in pursuance of any order made under the provisions of the foregoing Sections; but any person aggrieved by such order must assert his rights against the party at whose instance the same shall have been obtained.

XXV. And whereas by Act No. XVII. of 1852, it has been made lawful for persons interested, or claiming to be interested, in any question cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts within the factories of the East India Company, on the Equity, Plea, Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty sides thereof, respectively, to concur in stating such question in the form of a special case for the opinion of such Courts, in which special case such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby, are to be admitted and stated; and whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act and to enable such persons, in the form of a special case, to take the opinion of the Court upon the questions of fact as well as upon the questions of law in dispute between them; it is enacted that, from the time when this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for any persons desirous of stating a question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the said Courts, but unable to concur upon all the facts necessary to enable the Court to determine such question, to state both the facts and documents which are admitted between them, and the questions of fact which are *bond fide* in dispute between them, and to pray for the decision of the Court upon such disputed questions of fact, and subject thereto, for its opinion upon any question of Law or Equity arising either upon the facts as admitted, or the facts as found, or upon both together; and the Committee of the Estate of any lunatic, and a husband in right of his wife, and a married woman jointly with her husband

Remedy of party aggrieved by any such order

Where parties desirous of stating a special case cannot agree on all the facts, they may state those admitted and also those in dispute.

Committee of lunatics, guardians, &c., may concur in such statements.

band, and the guardian of an infant, and a guardian specially appointed by the Court for the purpose of concurring in a case; and the Court in the appointment of such special guardian shall respectively have, and may exercise such and the same power of concurrence in a case involving disputed issues of the fact, as heretofore they had, and might have exercised with respect to a special case stated under the said recited Act.

XXVI. Upon any special case involving disputed questions of fact, the

In special case involving disputed facts, Court how to proceed.

Court shall have power in its discretion, either to determine the case subject to its finding upon certain issues of fact, or to proceed to the trial of such issues, and to reserve its decision upon the other questions in the case, until such facts shall have been found; and upon the trial

Upon the trial of cases arising out of such special case, and requiring examination of witnesses, Court to proceed as under Act XXI. of 1848.

of any issues of fact requiring the examination of witnesses, it shall proceed in the same manner, and shall have the same power of examining and dealing with such witnesses as it would have had upon the trial of an issue directed under Act XXI. of 1848.

XXVII. Except so far as they are modified

Provisions of Act XVII. of 1852, to apply to special cases involving disputed facts, except where they are modified by this Act.

by this Act, all the provisions of the said recited Act XVII. of 1852, relating to the statement and determination of special cases stated under that Act, and to the effect of such determination, and to the right of having a special case re-heard, or of appealing from the decision thereon, shall extend to and apply to special cases involving disputed questions of fact.

XXVIII. From the time when this Act comes

Parties may by consent have questions in dispute between them tried without formal pleadings.

into operation, it shall be lawful for any parties who are desirous to try, without formal pleadings, any question within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts, which is *bona fide* in dispute between them, to present to any of the said Courts a petition verified by affidavit, and stating that the question or questions to be tried are *bona fide* in dispute between them, and the nature thereof, and that all the litigant parties consent to have such question or questions tried without formal pleadings, and are subject to or submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Court to order that such question or questions shall be tried without pleadings, and to proceed to try the same as if the several issues of fact or law had been regularly raised upon formal pleadings, and to give judgment or make a decree in a summary way accordingly; and the judgment so given, or the decree so made, shall be entered, and execution shall issue thereon, and the parties shall be bound thereby, in such and the same manner and to the same extent as upon a judgment recovered, or a decree made in a regular

Judgment or decree entered upon to have same effect as judgment or decree in a regular suit.

trial.

XXIX. When any trial for any crime in any of

On criminal trials, where adjournment necessary, Court may at its discretion permit case to go at large until time fixed for

the Supreme Courts, by reason of its length, requires to be adjourned until another day, the Court shall, on its adjournment, permit the Jurors to go

meeting again.

at large until the time of meeting again according to the adjournment, unless under the particular circumstances of any case such course seem inexpedient.

XXX. When the Jury retire to consider their

Court may allow Jury after retirement to be supplied with lights, food, &c.

verdict, the Court may, if it see fit to do so, order them to be supplied with suitable accommodation, lights, and food, &c.

XXXI. In any

If Jury cannot agree after six hours' deliberation, but a majority of not less than 3-4ths are agreed, verdict of such majority to be as valid as if Jury unanimous.

criminal trial by Jury in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, if the Jury, after they have retired to consider their verdict, cannot agree thereon, then, after they have remained six hours in deliberation on the case, they may return into

Court and declare their inability to agree, and if the Court shall not send them back to consider the case further, and if the majority, not being less than 3-4ths in number of the whole twelve, are agreed, the Foreman shall declare, without naming or otherwise distinguishing the individuals composing the majority or minority, that 9, 10, or 11, as the case may be, have agreed on their verdict, but that the Jurors are not unanimous; and thereupon the verdict shall be recorded as the verdict of the major part of the Jury, stating therein how many Jurors agree in that verdict, and the verdict so delivered shall, to all intents and purposes, be as valid in Law as if it had been the verdict of an unanimous Jury, and the judgment shall be entered upon it, as on a verdict of the majority given according to Law; and it shall not be necessary to record in the judgment the opinion of the minority.

XXXII. If after a Jury in any such criminal

If after six hours' deliberation 3-4ths of Jury are not agreed, the Court may discharge Jury, and defendant may be tried again for the same offence.

trial in any of the said Supreme Courts shall have been in deliberation on their verdict for a time, which, with reference to the amount of evidence in the case, shall appear to the Court ample for a full and deliberate consideration of the evidence, not being less in any case than six hours, they shall return into Court and state that 3-4ths in number are not agreed, and express their inability to agree, the Court may discharge them from giving a verdict; and in that case the Defendant

But in no case Defendant to be put on his trial for the same offence a third time, if the second trial proceeded to an end without interruption.

shall be liable to be tried again for the same offence, but only once again, and shall not be put on his trial a third time, whatever be the result of the second trial, provided the same proceed to an end without interruption by sickness or death, or other sudden accident after the commencement of such second trial.

XXXIII. If the Court, where the Jury is so

Where Jury discharged from verdict, Court empowered, under certain circumstances, to order that no second prosecution shall take place.

discharged as aforesaid, shall be of opinion, either from the slightness of the proof and the apparent difficulty of procuring better proof on another trial, or from the slightness of the offence in itself, or under the circumstances of its commission, that a second prosecution would not advance the interests of Justice, it shall have power to direct by its order, to be endorsed on the Record, that no other prosecution for that offence shall take place; and that order may be pleaded in bar of any other prosecution for that offence.

XXXIV. If any other prosecution should be instituted in the same Court for that offence, the Court may order the Clerk of the Crown to prepare such plea for the Defendant, if he have not counsel and desire it, and may allow him to withdraw his plea of Not Guilty at any stage of the cause before verdict, and put in the above plea.

XXXV. Where any offence which may be tried in any of the Supreme Courts has been committed on the High Seas or other place beyond the jurisdiction of any Justice of the Peace, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, within the limits of

Justices of the Peace empowered to inquire into offences committed on the High Seas or places on land beyond the limits of their Commissions.

whose jurisdiction the offender may afterward be, on complaint or information of such offence, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such offender, and he shall have power and authority by such warrant to order the party to be brought before himself, or some other Justice of the Peace, in the same Commission, or before a Justice of the Peace in and for the place where the offence was committed, for examination, with a view to the commitment of such person for trial before such Supreme Court; and the Justice of the Peace before whom such party shall be brought shall proceed in the same mode in such examination, and in taking and forwarding the depositions, and shall have the same powers in all respects for the summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise, as if the offence had been committed within the limits of his jurisdiction as such Justice, and the depositions taken in such mode and returned shall be subject to all Laws that apply to depositions taken before Justices of the Peace, for crimes committed on land, and which they must, conformably to Law, send up on commitment to the Supreme Court.

XXXVI. Whenever a private person, or a public Officer, may arrest or detain, on suspicion or charge, for a reasonable time, with a view to inquiry, or to bring the arrested person before a Peace Officer or Justice of the Peace,

Private persons and public Officers to have same authority in respect of offences committed on the High Seas as on land.

on such matter of suspicion or charge, supposing the offence to be committed on land, such arrest and detention shall be justifiable also by such persons respectively for crimes of the same class committed at sea, but subject to the same limits as to the right of arrest and conduct in assertion of such right as apply to crimes of the same class committed on land.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd. of November next:—

A Bill to extend the operation of, and regulate the mode of executing Writs of Execution in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.

Whereas it is desirable to extend the operation of, and regulate the conduct of Writs of Execution

Preamble.

enacted that,

I. Under any

Sheriff empowered under any writ of fieri facias issued on any side of Supreme Court to seize immoveable property.

issues, whether his estate or interest therein be legal or equitable, as also money, bank-notes,

And money, bank-notes, debts, &c.

other securities for money, and also debts belonging to the said person, and the Sheriff or other Officer having the execution of the writ shall be at

And to pay money or bank-notes to executive creditor.

or a sufficient part thereof, and shall, with the order

And with the order of the Court to endorse over, and without such order to hold cheques, bills of exchange, &c.

as a security or securities for the amount by such writ of fieri facias directed to be levied, or so much thereof as shall not have been otherwise

And to sue in his own name for amount secured by bills of exchange, &c.

of the sum or sums secured thereby, or for any debt seized as aforesaid, when

Or for debts.

shall have arrived; and the payment to such Sheriff or other Officer, or to the party entitled under such endorsement or transfer, by the party liable, with or without suit, or the recovery and levying execution against the party so liable, shall discharge him to the extent of such payment or of such recovery and levy in execution, as the case may be, from his liability on any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondee, bond, specialty, security, and debt; and such Sheriff or other Officer may, and shall pay over to the party suing out such writ, the money so to be recovered; or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the amount by such writ directed to be levied; and if after satisfaction of the amount so to be levied, together with Sheriff's poundage, and all lawful charges and expenses, any surplus shall remain in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer, the same shall be paid to the party against whom such writ shall be so issued, unless the same is duly attached in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer. Provided that no Sheriff or other Officer shall be bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondee, Company's paper, bond, specialty, security, or debt, unless the party suing out such execution shall give security to the Sheriff for indemnifying him from all costs and expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he may become liable in consequence thereof, the nature and amount of such security to be determined, in case they cannot agree, by the proper Officer of the Court in which such action

Proviso as to indemnity for Sheriff.

bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondee, Company's paper, bond, specialty, security, or debt, unless the party suing out such execution shall give security to the Sheriff for indemnifying him from all costs and expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he may become liable in consequence thereof, the nature and amount of such security to be determined, in case they cannot agree, by the proper Officer of the Court in which such action

out of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts in certain cases, it is

writ of fieri facias issued in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on any side of the Court, may be seized and taken any lands, houses, or other immoveable property of the party against whose effects such writ

cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, hoondees,

Government paper, bonds, or

to the party suing out such execution any money or bank-notes which shall so be seized,

liberty to pay or deliver over

of the Court, endorse over or transfer, and without such order shall hold any such

cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties,

or other securities for money

levied and raised, and may

where he retains the same, sue

in his own name as such Sheriff or Officer, for the recovery

of the sum or sums secured thereby, or for any

debt seized as aforesaid, when

the time of payment thereof

shall have arrived; and the payment to such Sheriff or other Officer, or to the party entitled under

such endorsement or transfer, by the party liable,

with or without suit, or the recovery and levying

execution against the party so liable, shall discharge

him to the extent of such payment or of such recovery

and levy in execution, as the case may be, from his

liability on any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory

note, hoondee, bond, specialty, security, and debt; and

such Sheriff or other Officer may, and shall pay over to

the party suing out such writ, the money so to be recovered;

or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge

the amount by such writ directed to be levied; and if

after satisfaction of the amount so to be levied, together

with Sheriff's poundage, and all lawful charges and expenses,

any surplus shall remain in the hands of such Sheriff or

other Officer, the same shall be paid to the party against

whom such writ shall be so issued, unless the same is duly

attached in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer.

Provided that no Sheriff or other Officer shall be

bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque,

bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondee, Company's

paper, bond, specialty, security, or debt, unless the party

suing out such execution shall give security to the Sheriff

for indemnifying him from all costs and expenses to be

incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he

may become liable in consequence thereof, the nature and

amount of such security to be determined, in case they

cannot agree, by the proper Officer of the Court in which

such action

shall be brought, or if the Court shall so order, by some other person to be appointed by the Court for such purpose; and the expense of the proceedings to obtain such security shall be deducted out of any money to be recovered in such action, and the net proceeds only in this and other cases provided for by this Act shall be considered as received in satisfaction of the debt due to the executive creditor.

II. If the Sheriff or other Officer under any writ of *fieri facias* shall seize any Government paper standing in the name of, or belonging to the party against whose

property such writ shall be issued, he shall have power to receive the interest due on such Government paper, whether specially endorsed or other wise, and to sign a receipt for the same; and also to sell and dispose of such

Government paper through a broker at the market rate of the day; and if the endorsement of such party shall be required to

transfer such Government paper, the Sheriff or other public Officer shall endorse the same, thus—“A. B. by C. D., Sheriff”; and such endorsement shall be as effectual to pass the said Government paper, and to give a good title to the holder thereof as if the same had been endorsed by the party himself or his duly constituted Attorney.

III. No debt shall be sold by the Sheriff under the process of the said Court, any Charter of any of the said Supreme Courts to the contrary notwithstanding, but the same shall be realized in the mode hereinbefore directed. Provided that

nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the making of any interlocutory applications or order for the payment of any

admitted debt that has been seized under a writ of execution into the hands of the Sheriff.

IV. When any property that the Sheriff or other Officer is by the first Sec- of this Act directed to seize, shall consist of lands, houses, or other immoveable property in the possession of tenants to the party, the seizure must be effect-

ed by notice in writing to such tenants and not by actual seizure of the premises, and where the property belongs to the defendant by an equitable and not a legal title, and the trust is of that character that he is not entitled to possession of the lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or to the receipt of the rents and profits thereof himself, or his title is in remainder or reversion, then actual possession must not be taken of the property, but seizure must be made by notice to the tenants, if any, or to the party in possession as before, and also to the trustees or some or one of them, if they are known; or otherwise in such mode as the Court may direct; and all choses in action and debts which are not secured or evidenced by any of the securities before named, must be seized by means of notice only to the debtor or person liable to satisfy the said debt or claim. And after such seizure as aforesaid, no payment

which is made to any person other than the Sheriff or other Officer, or to such person as he

may appoint to receive it or the Court may order, shall be any discharge, unless it be made in payment of any prior debt, charge, lien, or expense, or cost, which would be good against the party against whom such execution issued, but the payment to the Sheriff or such Officer shall

operate as a full discharge of the party liable, and all claims to the money must be asserted against the Sheriff or such Officer in such case; and all rival claims thereto shall be adjusted, settled, and discharged by interpleader between the parties.

V. As to priority of writs of execution, directed to levy money, it is enacted

that the writ which is first delivered to the Sheriff shall be first executed, and that shall have priority over other writs; and that no writ of execution against property shall be delivered to the Sheriff or received by him to lie in the office without the order of the Court. And as to subsequent writs of the like kind, the

money raised, whether it be of a surplus under a former writ or of the property first seized, but not sold, shall be distributed ratably amongst all the creditors having writs in the hands of the Sheriff, at any time prior to the receipt of the money by the Sheriff, according to the amount of their debts, without regard to priority. In case any dispute shall arise as to the proceeds of such execution, the Sheriff may pay the fund into Court, deducting for his cost and expenses and poundage, and other claims, if any, and the claims of the respective claimants shall be settled and adjusted in the said Court by interpleaders amongst themselves.

VI. If any person, against whom any writ of execution shall have issued, shall

have any shares in any public Company in India, subject to the jurisdiction, or within reach of its process, and whether incorporated or not, such shares standing in his own name and in his own right, or in the name of any person in trust for him, or shall be entitled to any interest in the dividends, interest, or annual produce of such shares, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on application of the party having recovered such judgment, to make an order *ex-parte* to attach such shares, and such dividends, interest, or annual produce shall be attached in the books of the said public Company, to answer the purposes of such execution; and

such shares shall not be suffered to be transferred, nor shall such dividends, interest, or annual produce be paid until such order of attachment shall be withdrawn, discharged, or disposed of, and no disposition in the meanwhile by such debtor shall be valid or effectual as against such party recovering such judgment and obtaining such order of attachment.

VII. A copy of such order of attachment shall be served on the debtor, or his Attorney or Agent, and unless the said debtor or some other person interested shall, within the

time specified in the order, apply to the Court for an order to set aside the attachment, the attachment shall remain in force.

And the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the attachment shall be set aside, and the property attached shall be delivered to the debtor, or to such person as he may appoint to receive it or the Court may order, shall be any discharge, unless it be made in payment of any prior debt, charge, lien, or expense, or cost, which would be good against the party against whom such execution issued, but the payment to the Sheriff or such Officer shall

operate as a full discharge of the party liable, and all claims to the money must be asserted against the Sheriff or such Officer in such case; and all rival claims thereto shall be adjusted, settled, and discharged by interpleader between the parties.

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money raised, whether it be of a surplus under a former writ or of the property first seized, but not sold, shall be distributed ratably amongst all the creditors having writs in the hands of the Sheriff, at any time prior to the receipt of the money by the Sheriff, according to the amount of their debts, without regard to priority. In case any dispute shall arise as to the proceeds of such execution, the Sheriff may pay the fund into Court, deducting for his cost and expenses and poundage, and other claims, if any, and the claims of the respective claimants shall be settled and adjusted in the said Court by interpleaders amongst themselves.

VI. If any person, against whom any writ of execution shall have issued, shall

have any shares in any public Company in India, subject to the jurisdiction, or within reach of its process, and whether incorporated or not, such shares standing in his own name and in his own right, or in the name of any person in trust for him, or shall be entitled to any interest in the dividends, interest, or annual produce of such shares, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on application of the party having recovered such judgment, to make an order *ex-parte* to attach such shares, and such dividends, interest, or annual produce shall be attached in the books of the said public Company, to answer the purposes of such execution; and

such shares shall not be suffered to be transferred, nor shall such dividends, interest, or annual produce be paid until such order of attachment shall be withdrawn, discharged, or disposed of, and no disposition in the meanwhile by such debtor shall be valid or effectual as against such party recovering such judgment and obtaining such order of attachment.

VII. A copy of such order of attachment shall be served on the debtor, or his Attorney or Agent, and unless the said debtor or some other person interested shall, within the

time specified in the order, apply to the Court for an order to set aside the attachment, the attachment shall remain in force.

And the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the attachment shall be set aside, and the property attached shall be delivered to the debtor, or to such person as he may appoint to receive it or the Court may order, shall be any discharge, unless it be made in payment of any prior debt, charge, lien, or expense, or cost, which would be good against the party against whom such execution issued, but the payment to the Sheriff or such Officer shall

operate as a full discharge of the party liable, and all claims to the money must be asserted against the Sheriff or such Officer in such case; and all rival claims thereto shall be adjusted, settled, and discharged by interpleader between the parties.

V. As to priority of writs of execution, directed to levy money, it is enacted

that the writ which is first delivered to the Sheriff shall be first executed, and that shall have priority over other writs; and that no writ of execution against property shall be delivered to the Sheriff or received by him to lie in the office without the order of the Court. And as to subsequent writs of the like kind, the

money raised, whether it be of a surplus under a former writ or of the property first seized, but not sold, shall be distributed ratably amongst all the creditors having writs in the hands of the Sheriff, at any time prior to the receipt of the money by the Sheriff, according to the amount of their debts, without regard to priority. In case any dispute shall arise as to the proceeds of such execution, the Sheriff may pay the fund into Court, deducting for his cost and expenses and poundage, and other claims, if any, and the claims of the respective claimants shall be settled and adjusted in the said Court by interpleaders amongst themselves.

VI. If any person, against whom any writ of execution shall have issued, shall

space of twenty days from the service of such order of attachment and copy, or from the date of the last service, or such other time as the

And if he does not show good cause, Court may order transfer of shares or payment of dividends, &c., to Sheriff.

Court or a Judge may think reasonable, show sufficient cause to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, if he shall so think fit on proof of the service of such order of attachment and copy, to make an order on all persons, corporations, and public Companies, whose act or consent is thereto necessary, to transfer the said shares belonging to the said judgment debtor, and standing in his own name or in the name of any trustee for him for his own benefit, into the name of the said Sheriff or other Officer as aforesaid, or to make payment of such dividends, interest, and annual produce to the said Sheriff; and all such persons, whose act or consent is so necessary as aforesaid, are hereby required to

Indemnity of parties obeying such order.

obey such order, and are indemnified for all things done or permitted, pursuant to such order. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for such Court or a Judge, on the application of the debtor or any person interested, to discharge or vary such order for attachment and to award such costs on such application as to the said Court or a Judge shall seem just.

VIII. If such debtor shall have an interest in

Where interest of debtor in shares, dividends, &c., is not vested, but contingent, Court may make *ex parte* order that such shares, &c., shall stand charged with payments.

any such shares, or the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof, not vested and in possession, but contingent or in remainder or reversion, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on a like application to be made by the party obtaining such judgment, to make an order *ex parte*, that such shares, dividends, interest, or annual produce, or a competent part thereof, shall stand charged with the payment of the amount for which such judgment shall have been recovered, and interest, or so much as shall remain unsatisfied unless satisfactory cause shall be shown to the contrary by the said debtor or some other person interested within a time to be named in such order, and such order shall be served on the debtor or his Attorney or Agent; and unless

Such order within a certain time to be absolute unless cause shown to the contrary.

cause shall be shown to the contrary within the time specified in such order or at such time as the Court or a Judge may think proper it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, if it or he shall so think fit on proof of the service of such order, to make the same absolute; and such order shall entitle the creditor to all such remedies as he would have been entitled to if such charge had been made in his favor by the debtor. Provided that such Court or a

Provido as to discharge of such order in certain cases.

Judge shall, on the application of such debtor, or any person interested, have full power to discharge or vary such order, and to award such costs upon such application as the Court or a Judge may think fit.

IX. If such debtor shall have an estate or

Where interest of debtor is in property standing in name of any Officer of Court.

interest in any property which shall be standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court, or of any other Officer of the Court, or in the dividends, interest, or annual produce thereof, it shall be

lawful for the Court or a Judge to make such order as to such property, and the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof, as it or he might have made if the same had been standing in the name of a trustee for such judgment debtor.

X. A plaintiff or defendant arrested under any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall be entitled to his discharge from such arrest on payment or tender to the opposite party or his Attorney in the cause, or to the Sheriff or Gaoler in whose custody such person may be under

such writ, of the amount directed to be levied by such writ.

XI. A written order under the hand of the

Written order of Attorney issuing *capias ad satisfaciendum* sufficient for the discharge of a party by Sheriff or Gaoler, unless the client shall give written notice to the contrary.

Attorney in the cause by whom any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have been issued shall justify the Sheriff, Gaoler, or person, in whose custody the party may be under such writ, in discharging such party, unless the party for whom such Attorney professes to act shall have given written notice to the contrary to such Sheriff, Gaoler, or person, in whose custody the opposite party may be, but such discharge shall not be a

Attorney not justified in giving order for discharge without the consent of his client.

satisfaction of the debt unless made by the authority of the creditor; and nothing therein contained shall justify any Attorney in giving such order for

discharge without the consent of his client.

XII. A Sheriff shall not be liable in an action

Sheriff not to be liable for escape, &c., beyond the amount of the loss really occasioned.

for escape or other breach of duty to pay damages beyond the amount of the loss which his breach of duty has really occasioned, in like manner as if he had been sued in the form of an action on the case.

XIII. A writ of execution sued out after the

Writ of execution, if unexecuted, not to remain in force more than one year unless renewed.

commencement of this Act, if unexecuted, shall not remain in force for more than one year from the date of such writ, unless renewed in the manner hereinafter provided, but a writ of execution, whether sued out before or after the passing of this Act, may at any time before its expiration be renewed by the party issuing it for one year

But may be renewed from time to time.

from the date of such renewal, and so on from time to time to time during the continuance of the renewed writ, by being marked with the seal of the Court, and with a memorandum, signed or initialed by the Officer, of the date of the day, month, and year of such renewal, or by such party giving a written notice of renewal to the Sheriff, signed by the party or his Attorney and bearing the like seal of the Court, and memorandum signed or initialed by the Officer as aforesaid; and

Renewed writ entitled to same priority as its original.

a writ of execution so renewed shall have effect and be entitled to the same priority as the original writ would have had. Provided, however, that no writ of *habere* shall be renewed without the special leave of the Court or a

Provido as to writ of *habere*.

Judge.

XIV. The production of a writ of execution, or of the notice renewing the same, purporting to be marked with such seal and initialed as aforesaid, showing the same to have been renewed according to this Act, shall be sufficient evidence of its having been so renewed.

XV. All property of every kind that may be seized under a writ of *fiere facias*, issued from the said Supreme Courts respectively, may be seized also under a writ of sequestration issued from the same, where a sequestration is a process of the Court, and the seizure must in all cases be made in the mode directed by this Act as to seizures under writs of *fiere facias*; and where a sale is ordered, it shall apply only to those seizable things which may be sold, and shall not authorize the sale of any property which is prohibited to be sold by this Act.

XVI. No writ of execution or sequestration, which shall issue out of any of Her Majesty's said Supreme Courts, shall bind the property as against any purchaser for value *bona-fide* without notice, or as against any mortgagee or pledgee, or other person having a lien, legal or equitable, as against the execution debtor, by advancing on the goods or property *bona-fide* without notice, or as against the process of any other Court, except from the time of its actual execution by seizure according to the nature of the property.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of November next:—

A Bill for regulating the construction and management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the construction and management of lines of Electric Telegraph in India, it is enacted as follows:—

I. Within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing and establishing lines of Electric Telegraph. Provided that the Governor General of India in Council shall have the power to grant a conditional licence, to any other party to construct or establish a line of Electric Telegraph within any part of such territories and to transmit messages thereby, subject to revocation of the licence in the event of the non-fulfilment by the holder thereof of any of the conditions therein stipulated.

II. Every person who shall, otherwise than under a licence duly granted as aforesaid, or under the special authority of Government, construct, or transmit signals along a line of Electric Telegraph within the territories of the Government of the East India Company, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, and every person who shall perform any services incidental to the transmission of signals along such a Telegraph Line, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and for every week during which such incidental services shall continue to be performed, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

III. The Governor General of India in Council, on the occurrence of any public emergency, is hereby authorized to take temporary possession of any or every Telegraph established under licence within the territories under the Government of the East India Company.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of the Electric Telegraph not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions, according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

V. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to any person in charge of any Office of the Electric Telegraph for transmission, and no person employed by the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage either through his culpable neglect, fraud, or malice.

VI. Every person who shall intrude into a Telegraph Office without the permission of the person in charge of the Office, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any signaller or other official in the performance of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

VII. Every person who shall cause, or attempt to cause, any interruption to the transmission of signals along the line, by wilfully cutting or injuring the wire or line, or any portion thereof, or by wilfully injuring any instrument or apparatus, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both fine and imprisonment.

VIII. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall fraudulently or maliciously secrete, make away with, or omit to transmit any message which may have been entrusted to him for transmission, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

IX. Every person employed to make signals along the line, who shall fraudulently or maliciously retain, or wilfully impede the transmission of a message along the line, or being required by any Officer of the Electric Telegraph Department to transmit a message, shall neglect or refuse to make the requisite signals, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

X. Every person employed to convey or deliver any message sent by Electric Telegraph, who shall be guilty while so employed of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such message, or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey any such message, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, and being entrusted to receive money for the transmission or conveyance of messages or any other public purpose, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall fraudulently alter any message, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIV. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall send by the Electric Telegraph, any message upon which the charge prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Department has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the charge on such message, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XV. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to fine only, shall be punishable, for such offence, by any Justice of the Peace, for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate; and any person, hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

XVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be valid by what so appears in such depositions.

XVII. All fines incurred under the provisions of this Act by any person, except in respect of offences punishable by fine in addition to imprisonment, shall, upon conviction of the offender before any Magistrate, be levied, together with the costs attending the prosecution and conviction, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party or parties offending, by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate, and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereon, then it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount of the fine and of the costs attending the prosecution and conviction.

XVIII. If any Servant of the East India Company, who shall be employed by the said Company in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall be posted within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the said Company, in which an Electric Telegraph shall be established by the said Company, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed, appointed, or entrusted as aforesaid within the territories under the Government of the said Company, such Servant of the said Company shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last-mentioned territories, and every such person may be convicted and punished, either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Magistrate or Court in any part of the said last-mentioned territories in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XIX. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrate and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates; and the word "Fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th of August 1854.

I. ALL existing Rules, General Orders and Proclamations issued by the Government, for the guidance of the Post Office Departments of the different Presidencies and Settlements of India, saving such

All existing orders passed by Government rescinded.

as relate to Dawk Travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from 1st of October next, and the following Rules and Orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all Post Office Stations in any of the Presidencies, Settlements, or Possessions of the East India Company, and to take effect from the above-mentioned date.

II. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received at every Post Office, for despatch by land or sea, to every part of India, to Ceylon, and to every other part of the world with which there is a Post Office communication. Unless specially superscribed for the first despatch by land or by sea, or by some particular ship, they shall be sent by such route as shall appear to the Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission. Letters and papers not exceeding 12 tolahs in weight shall also be received at every Receiving House or other place which the Post Master General may appoint. Letters, papers and parcels shall likewise be received for despatch by post as above at every Thannah or District Dawk Office.

Receipt of letters, &c., for despatch by land or sea.

III. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted *via* Great Britain or Ireland to foreign countries must, unless the pre-payment of postage from the United Kingdom to such countries be optional, be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. Such postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Receipt of letters for Foreign countries *via* Great Britain or Ireland.

IV. The name of the sender of any letter, paper or parcel shall not be demanded in any Post Office, whether the postage be pre-paid or not.

Name of sender of any letter, &c., not to be demanded.

V. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any Presidency or Provincial Post Office, or Receiving House, for delivery at the same station, within the ordinary range of delivery.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

VI. Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs in weight may be received at the discretion of any Officer in charge of a Post Office for despatch along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are not carried by foot-runners; but no parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by banghy or letter mail under any circumstances whatever.

Limitation as to weight of parcels.

VII. Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the maximum weight, which may be sent by banghy

Parcels received from seaward in excess of maximum weight, how to be treated.

case of maximum weight, how to be treated.

Packages.

VIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers, or letters certified to be on the Public Service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "Doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c., by the mail, shall then be guided by the instructions laid down in Section XLVIII. of the Post Office Act; but unless for the causes specified above, and in Sections XXXVII. and XLVIII. of the Post Office Act, all Post Office authorities are prohibited from detaining any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Newspapers, &c., not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "Doubtful."

IX. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post, or banghy post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped with the office stamp, and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be; and all letters, &c., the full postage on which has not been pre-paid by stamps, shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them. Service letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall in all cases be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge.

Letters, papers and parcels to be weighed at Office of despatch.

X. Persons not belonging to the Department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XI. At each Presidency Post Office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and newspapers and letters every day till 6 P. M., after which hours, respectively, they will be received till 7 P. M. on payment of an extra half-rupee each, which shall be credited to Government.

Hours of receipt at Presidency Post Offices.

XII. At Receiving Houses and places where there are letter boxes, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolahs in weight will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at such other hours as may be determined by the Post Master General, provided that no Receiving House shall remain open for less than five hours daily, and that letter-boxes for letters unpaid and prepaid by stamps be kept open, day and night, except for a quarter of an hour subsequent to the time fixed for the closing of each mail.

At Receiving Houses.

XIII. At Provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels will be received for despatch from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters and newspapers till 5 P. M.,

At Provincial Post Offices.

after which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ p. m., on the sender paying an extra half-rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in Section XI.

XIV. Although all Post Offices will be open for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

XV. At each Presidency Post Office, there shall be three deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 7, the second at 11 A. M., and the third at 3 P. M., at which hours, respectively, the peons shall quit the Office with the letters, &c., entrusted to them. All letters, papers and parcels received from 3 P. M. till 5 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, all from 5 to 10 A. M. at the second delivery, and all from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the third delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not ordinarily be opened till the following morning, except when received by Express or from seaward.

XVI. At Provincial Post Offices the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

XVII. The delivering peons are prohibited from going out of their usual course to deliver letters, papers or parcels, and from delivering them without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office for delivery the following day.

XVIII. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any peon, the number on his badge should be specified.

XIX. From each Presidency Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M. and the banghies as soon after as possible.

XX. At Provincial Post Offices the packets for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be finally closed at 6 P. M.; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention beyond the regulated time. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received shall not be forwarded till the following day, unless such mails should not arrive until after 6 P. M., in which case a second packet shall be made up.

XXI. The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Office, shall have power to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

XXII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

XXIII. The servants at the several Post Offices are prohibited from giving change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.

XXIV. Letters will be registered on payment of a fee of 4 annas, and parties posting such letters will be furnished with a receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamp. The fee must in all cases be paid in money. On the delivery of a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be given to the delivery peon.

XXV. Receipts will not be granted for any letters or papers received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered letters; and will be granted for parcels only when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

XXVI. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the Post Master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which, the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed in Section XI. of the Post Office Act, a copy of which Clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

XXVII. The Master Attendant of each Presidency port, or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to any part of the world, and the Post Master shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own Presidency.

XXVIII. The Post Master shall also cause to be published weekly, in the official Gazette of the Presidency, a notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel carrying a mail, that may have left the port.

XXIX. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one Office to the same individual, by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover provided they do not, in the aggregate, exceed 12 tolahs weight.

XXX. When the number of covers received at any Post Office shall cause the weight of the mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master is authorized to keep back a portion of the heavier public despatches and imported newspapers till the following day, but private letters and public letters marked "Despatch" shall not be kept back.

XXXI. Despatches to be transmitted by Express must bear on the face of them the words "By Express," and the signature in full of the Officer sending them.

XXXII. As the employment of Expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public Officer despatching an Express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public Expresses from a Presidency Post Office can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government.

XXXIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master applied to, on payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

XXXIV. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of their Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly, or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person, unless the postage be first paid.

XXXV. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officer must be sent pre-paid by stamps; and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c., to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or any other public Officer. When public Officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, they shall subscribe on the envelopes, with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage."

XXXVI. The postage on letters and parcels sent on the Public Service, by the public Officers mentioned in the subjoined lists, shall be charged to the Departments to which they severally belong; such letters must be addressed according to the subjoined form:—

Form of Address.

<p>ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY.</p> <p>The Officer Commanding</p> <p>1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry,</p> <p>CANNPORE.</p> <p>JOHN SMITH,</p> <p>Adj. Genl.</p>
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The signature and designation of the Officer signing the same being written in full.

List No. I.

Parties authorized to send by post (without actual payment of postage) all letters, packets or parcels, *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, the same to be certified on each letter in the form above described:—

Civil.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Assistant Secretary at the India House.

The Governor General.

The Governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and Bengal.

Members of Council.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General.

Accountant.

Agents, Political, or to the Governor General.

Civil Auditor.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Collectors, and Deputy Collectors of Customs.

Conservator of Forests, Bombay.

Collectors.

" Sub, Deputy, or Assistant, having special charge.

Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners.

Governor of the Straits' Settlements.

Judges of the Sudder Courts, when on Circuit or Deputation only.

Judges, Sessions and Zillah.

" Subordinate and Assistant, having special charge.

Magistrates.

" Joint, Deputy, and Assistant, having special charge.

Members of Boards and Commissions, when on Circuit, or Deputation only.

Mint Masters.

Opium Agents and Deputies.

Director General of the Post Office in India.

Post Master General.

Post Masters.

Private Secretary to Governor General, or to Governor, or to Lieutenant-Governor of any Presidency.

Registers of Sudder Courts.

Residents at Foreign Courts.

Resident Councilors in the Straits' Settlements.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Salt Agents.

Secretaries to Government.

" Under, Deputy, and Assistant.

" to all Boards, Commissions, and Committees, appointed by Government.

Sub-Treasurer.

Superintendent or Chief Magistrate of Police.
of the Government Lithographic

Press.

" Stamps.

" Stationery.

" for Suppression of Thuggee, and

Assistants, having special charge.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraph.

Marine.

Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

the Indian Navy.

Secretary to Her Majesty's Naval Commander-in-Chief.

to the Marine Board.

Superintendent of Marine.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Military.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

at Madras and Bombay.

Adjutants General, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants.

Agency for Army Clothing.

Auditor General.

Brigadiers.

Commandants of Forces, or Stations.

Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachments.

Commissary General, and Deputy.

Commissariat, Senior Executive Officer at the Presidency or at Out-Stations.

Commissaries of Ordnance, and Deputies, being Commissioned Officers.

Director of Artillery Depôt of Instruction.

Engineers, Chief.

Civil, or Executive.

Superintending.

Fort or Town Major.

General Officers on the Staff.

Judge Advocate Generals, and Deputies of Divisions.

Pay Masters, and Deputy Pay Masters.

Quarter Masters General, Deputies, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants.

Secretary, Military, to Governor General, or Governor.

to Commander-in-Chief.

to all Boards, Commissions, and Committees appointed by Government.

Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.

Family Payments and Pension.

Gun Carriages.

Gunpowder.

Roads.

Trigonometrical and other Surveys.

Stud.

Surveyor General, Deputy, and Commissioned Assistants.

Medical.

Apothecary to the Company, or Medical Store Keeper.

Inspector, and Deputy Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals.

Superintending Surgeon.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes*, *bonâ fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named :—

Archdeacon, ——— To the Registrar and Clergy of the Diocese.

Accountant to Chief

Engineers, ——— To Superintending, Executive, Assistant Executive, and Civil Engineers.

Chaplains at Out-Stations, ———

To Archdeacon or Registrar.

Garrison Surgeons and Medical Officers attached to Regiments, Stations, or Depôts,

To Superintending Surgeons of their several Divisions.

Master Attendant, Calcutta, ———

To Authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, and Stations down the River.

Controller of Government Steam Vessels, To the same, and to Steam Agents.

Subordinate Judicial, Revenue, Police, Engineer, and other Civil Officers, ———

To the Authorities with whom they may have to correspond on Public Service within their respective Districts.

Patrolling Officers of Customs, ———

To their immediate superior, or to the nearest Magistrate.

Revenue and other Surveyors, ———

To Surveyor General, Deputy Surveyor General, Collector of the District, or Paymaster of the Division.

Steam Agents, ——— To the Controller of Government Steamers, and to each other (their communications being sent in covers open at each end.)

Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, Within their respective districts and to their immediate superior.

Superintendent of Salt Chowkies, ——— The same.

Superintendent of Government Gazette Press, ———

Official Gazettes to public Officers authorised to receive the same.

Assistants in the Telegraph Department, — To their immediate superior.

Vaccinators, ——— To the same.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Commissariat Department in charge of public cattle, when absent from stations only, ———

To their immediate superior, or to the Quarter Master General or Assistant or Deputy Assist. Quarter Master General.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department in charge of stores, when absent from stations only, —

To their immediate superior, or to the

Secretary to the Military Board.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Department of Public Works, when detached on such works.

To their immediate superiors.

Commanders of Government Steamers and Pilots,—

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Master Attendant, or Secretary to the Marine Board. This privilege extends only to Shipping Reports, superscribed as such, and sent either open or in covers open at both ends.

Tide Waiters.

To Collector of Customs. This privilege extends only to Tide Waiters' Reports superscribed as such.

N. B.—The privilege of sending letters by post, without actual payment of postage, extends only to letters exclusively on the Public Service, and all Public Officers are prohibited from sending on service letters relating to the private concerns of individuals, though they may be in reply to communications addressed to them in their official capacity. Such letters must either be pre-paid by stamps, or sent bearing postage.

All Periodical Returns and Reports, and all letters not of an important or confidential nature, are to be packed in covers open at each end.

Letters on the Public Service, not intended to be permanently retained on record, are to be written on paper of the smallest size (compatible with clear and legible writing.)

XXXVII. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office in India, for despatch by post, whether paid, stamped, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such Office of despatch; and when slides are used, showing the date of the month and year, not provided, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the envelope. If the letter or packet received for despatch is to be bearing postage, the amount of postage must be entered in writing on the face of the envelope.

XXXVIII. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office, by post, for delivery at such Office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; the amount of postage paid or due is not to be entered, unless the letter has been under-charged with postage at the Despatching Office.

XXXIX. All postage stamps on letters, papers or parcels must be carefully obliterated with the stamp furnished for that object; and the

black composition supplied for the purpose must be used in all cases. Letters bearing stamps, which have been previously obliterated or defaced, must be treated as unpaid letters.

XL. No Post Master is allowed to affix a postage stamp to a letter brought unstamped to his Office.
 Post Master not himself to affix a stamp on letters, &c.

XLI. Forward letters, papers or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station to station, are to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.
 Forward letters, &c., to be stamped and marked with additional postage.

XLII. On banghy parcels the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the face thereof.
 Extra weight of banghy parcels to be marked.

XLIII. Supplementary rules, regarding the shape and size of the office stamps to be used on the several description of letters, shall be, when necessary, circulated by the Director General of the Post Office.
 Other letters, &c., how to be stamped.

XLV. At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, all letters, papers and packets must be marked with a stamp, showing at which delivery they were distributed.
 At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, letters &c., to be stamped A. M. or P. M., according to time of delivery.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE RECEIPT, DESPATCH AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS BY DISTRICT POSTS.

Approved of by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th August 1854.

1. WHEREVER any local establishment may be maintained for the conveyance or delivery of the Police, Revenue or other official communications, it shall also be made use of for the conveyance and delivery of private correspondence, and be designated a District Post.

2. All Office or Road establishments, attached to any District Post, will be under the control and management of the Officer to whom they may be entrusted by the Local Government.

3. Such Police Stations and other Public Offices, as may be selected by the Local Government, shall be constituted District Post Offices, but this shall remain under the management and supervision of the same officials who are at present in charge of them.

4. A Letter Box, with a slit in the top or side, shall be fixed in a conspicuous place outside of every District Post Office. The words "Letter Box," in English and the Vernacular of the district shall be painted on each box in legible characters.

5. All letters (except those to be specially registered,) intended for despatch from any District Post Office, must be dropped into the Letter Box. No receipt will be given. Every letter posted at a District Post Office must have its proper postage stamp affixed to it.

6. Any person wishing to post a registered letter at any District Post Office can do so on payment of a registry fee of four annas, in addition to the ordinary postage chargeable on the letter, according to its weight. A receipt in the proper form must, in all cases, be given to the poster of a registered letter, whether it be demanded or not. One anna of the registration fee will be allowed to the person registering the letter, the remaining three annas must be sent with the letter by the same day's despatch to the nearest Post Office.

7. Every District Post Office will be supplied by the Post Office Department with registered letter covers, forms of receipt and of register, and with the rules relating to registered letters.

8. Except when it may be opened for the purpose of taking out the letters preparatory to their despatch, the Letter Box shall remain locked, the key being in custody of the person in charge of the Office.

9. Fifteen minutes before the hour at which the despatches of the Office are usually made up, the Letter Box will be opened and the letters in it taken out. Those addressed to places to which there is a direct communication through the District Post will be separated from all other letters, sorted and packed in covers addressed to the Officer in charge of the District Post Office from which they will be delivered. The remaining letters will be made up into one packet and addressed to the nearest Post Office with which he has a communication.

10. A Chulan or Letter Bill in the Vernacular (Form 1) will be sent with every packet despatched from a District Office to a Post Office. The Deputy Post Master or person in charge of the Post Office will, after satisfying himself that the contents of the packet agree with the Chulan, copy the entries into his register, sign, and by the next day's despatch return the Chulan. The receipted Chulans will be filed and form the only record in any District Post Office of the despatches made from it.

11. All Chulans are to be numbered consecutively in a series, commencing on the 1st of May; and if any District Post Office is in the habit of sending packets to more than one Post Office, the Chulans sent to each Post Office will be numbered in a separate series.

12. All letters sent from one District Post Office to another will be accompanied by a Chulan (Form 2), which will be receipted and returned to the Despatching Office, to be filed as a record.

13. All letters received at any Post Office, to the address of persons resident in the same district, but beyond the limits of any ordinary post delivery, will, if the Post Office be at the head-quarters of the district, be sent with a Chulan (Form 1) to the Officer in charge of the District Post, to be by him sorted and forwarded to the District Post Offices of the several sub-divisions in which the residence of the addressees may be situated.

14. Persons in charge of Post Offices in the interior of districts receiving letters for persons residing beyond the limits of their ordinary delivery, but within the sub-division of a District Post Office with which they have direct communication, will send them, if pre-paid, for delivery to the Office, with a Chulan (Form 1.) Letters for persons resident in the district, but within a sub-division with which the Receiving Office has no direct communication, must be sent to the Post Office of the head-quarters of the district. All letters bearing postage for delivery in the interior must be sent to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district.

15. Officers in charge of District Post Offices will carefully compare with the Chulan the contents of every packet received. If the Chulan is correct, it will be receipted and returned; if not correct, the discrepancies will be noted thereon.

16. A delivery book (Form 3), showing the names of persons entrusted with the delivery of letters, will be kept in every District Post Office and be the only record of letters received for delivery.

17. Letters will be delivered by such persons and under such rules as the Local Government may from time to time determine. Every person through whom any District Post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one pice (a fourth of an anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

18. All postage realized on letters sent from any Post Office for delivery through the District Post will be remitted every Saturday to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district with the remittance book (Form 4.) The person in charge of the Post Office will give a receipt for the amount in the opposite column and return the book by the first despatch. At the close of each month, a balance will be struck, showing the postage still due to the Post Office on letters which have been received; this balance will be brought forward and a new account commenced on the 1st of the following month.

19. All letters, which from any cause cannot be delivered, will be returned with as little delay as possible to the Post Office from which they were received and if any unpaid postage be due on them credit for the amount will be taken in the remittance book. Unpaid letters are never, under any circumstances, to be sent from one District Post Office to another.

20. A monthly memorandum (Form 5), showing the number of letters received for delivery at each District Post Office, will be prepared by the person in charge and sent on the 2nd of the following month to the Officer in charge of the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district. Persons in charge of Post Offices will prepare annual memoranda and send them to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district. The Officer in charge will, before the 15th of each month, prepare a general statement showing the number of letters posted at, and delivered through the agency of the District Post Office in the preceding month.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

Form 1.
DISTRICT POST.
CHALAN No.

Letters despatched from *District Post Office* to *District Post Office.*
Dated *of* 185 .

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
Paid Letters,			
Paid Newspapers,			
Registered Letters,			
Total,			

C. D.,
Post Master. A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 2.
DISTRICT POST.
CHALAN No.

Letters despatched from the District Post Office at *Dated* to the Post Office at *of* 185 .

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
Unpaid Letters returned,			
Unpaid Newspapers returned,			
Total,			
Paid Letters posted at this Office,			
Paid Newspapers ditto ditto,			
Paid Letters returned,			
Paid Newspapers returned,			
Registered Letters returned,			
Total,			

C. D.,
Post Master. A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 3.
DISTRICT POST.
CHALAN No

Letters despatched from the Post Office at *Dated* to the District Post Office at *of* 185 .

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
Paid Letters,			
Paid Newspapers,			
Paid Registered Letters,			
Unpaid Newspapers,			
Unpaid Letters,			
Total,			

C. D.,
Post Master. A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 4.
DELIVERY BOOK.

Data.		Names of Persons to whom Letters for delivery are made over.	
		UNPAID LETTERS FORM POST OFFICE.	UNPAID NEWS-PAPERS FORM POST OFFICE.
		PAID LETTERS.	PAID NEWS-PAPERS.
	Number.	Postage to be collected.	Number.
			Postage to be collected.
		No. of Paid Letters for Post Office.	No. of Paid Letters for other District Post Office.
		No. of Paid Newspapers for Post Office.	No. of Paid Newspapers for other District Post Office.
		Total Number of Letters paid and unpaid.	Total Number of Newspapers.
			Signature of Delivery Person.

A. B.,
Post Master.

Form 3.
REMITTANCE BOOK.

Account between Post Office and District Post Office.

Date.	Postage due on unpaid Letters sent for delivery.	Remittance from District Post Office to Post Office.	Postage on Letters returned.	Total Remittance received.	Date of Receipt.	Signature of Post Master.	Signature of Officer in charge of District Post Office.	Remarks.	Abstract.
Balance....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Cash received during the month. Postage due on unpaid letters returned. Balance due,

A. B., *Post Master.*

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

*Fort William, Foreign Department,
The 23rd August 1854.*

No. 3694.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. Nicholas Maniaki as Consul for Greece at Calcutta.

The 25th August 1854.

No. 3695.

The leave of absence for one month, granted by the Bishop of Calcutta to the Reverend R. B. Malby, Chaplain of Murree and Jhelum, is confirmed.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy, to the Govt. of India.

No. 1889.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—*The 8th August 1854.*—Mr A. V. Palmer to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Patna.

The 10th August 1854.—Baboo Juggobdunhoo Bannerjee to be Register of Deeds in the District of Maldah.

The 15th August 1854.—Moonshee Nazirooddeen Mahomed to officiate as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Hooghly.

Leave of Absence.—The 9th August 1854.—
The Reverend H. B. Burney, Assistant Chaplain,
has been permitted to proceed to England on
furlough.

*The 14th August 1854:—Baboo Lokenath Bose,
Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs.*

for three weeks, from the 24th ultimo, under Medical certificate.

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1447. A. of 1854.

Judicial and Revenue Department.
Head Quarters, the 15th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. George Hamilton Freeling, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hameerpoor, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the 20th instant.

No. 1452 A. of 1854.

Judicial Department,
The 16th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Captain George Remington Cookson, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Meerut, for one month, from the date of his availing himself of the leave.

No. 1456 A. of 1854.

Notification.—The appointments of Mr. Alexander Shank and Mr. Hervey Harris Greathed, to be Civil and Sessions Judges of the Allahabad and Benares Districts respectively, which were notified by Order No. 1208 A., of the 13th ultimo, will have effect from the closing of the Civil Courts for the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

No. 758 A. of 1854.

General Department.
The 16th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—The Reverend M. J. Jennings, M. A., Chaplain of Delhi, from July 1st to July 7th, on private affairs, under Section XXIV. of the Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted in Orders of 31st May last.

No. 1465 A. of 1854.

Judicial Department.

Assistant Surgeon William Sutherland Stiven, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Moradabad, for one month, from the date of his availing himself of the leave.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 23rd August 1854.

No. 851 of 1854.—The following Notification from the Foreign Department is published in General Orders:—

No. 3662, dated 21st August 1854.—Lieutenant A. Gillespie, of the 3rd Company, 4th Battalion of Artillery, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the Punjab.

No. 852 of 1854.—The under-mentioned men are admitted to pension as specified opposite to their names, under the Provisions of Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Order dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Sergeant James Luffman, of the Army Commissariat Department, Two (2s.) Shillings per diem, payable in Europe.

Sergeant Francis Columbo, Jailor at Khyouk Phyoo, } Two (2s.) Shillings per diem, payable in New South Wales (Melbourne.)
Sergeant Charles Sharp, attached to the Arsenal } Thirty (30) Rupees per mensem, payable in India.
Fort William,

Fort William, 24th August 1854.

No. 853 of 1854.—The following Act, No. XVII. of 1854, and Rules for the management of the Post Office, and for the receipt, despatch and delivery of letters, &c. passed and approved by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th August 1854, are published for general information:—

ACT No. XVII. of 1854.

An Act for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of Postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office.

I. Act No. XVII. of 1837, Act No. XX. of 1838, and Act No. XVII. of 1839 are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole, or any part of any other Act or Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation.

II. Wheresoever, within the territories under the Government of, the East India Company, posts or post communications are, or shall be established by the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters other than letters conveyed by Her Majesty's mails, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, dispatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say:

1. Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the person to whom they shall be directed, without hire, reward, or other profit or advantage, for receiving, carrying, or delivering the same.
2. Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose.
3. Letters solely concerning goods or other property sent either by sea or land, to be delivered with the goods or property which such letters concern, without hire, reward, or other profit or advantage, for receiving, carrying, or delivering such letters.
But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

III. Wheresoever, within the said territories, posts or post communications are, or shall be established by the East India Company, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say:

Prohibition.—The following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say:

III. Wheresoever, within the said territories, posts or post communications are, or shall be established by the East India Company, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say:

Prohibition.—The following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say:

1. Common carriers of passengers or goods, and their drivers, servants, or agents; except letters solely concerning goods in their carriages.

2. Owners and Commanders of ships, steam-boats, or other vessels passing on any river or canal, or to or from any port in the territories under the Government of the East India Company, and their servants or agents; except letters solely concerning goods on board.

IV. Every person who shall convey otherwise than by the post a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege shall, for every letter so conveyed, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty rupees; and every person who shall be in the practice of so conveying letters not so excepted shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred rupees; and every person who shall perform otherwise than by the post any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving, taking up, ordering, collecting, carrying, or delivering a letter or letters not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees; and every person who shall be in the practice of so performing any such incidental services shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred rupees; and every person who shall send a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege otherwise than by the post, or shall either tender or deliver a letter not so excepted in order to be sent otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees; and every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts last mentioned shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred rupees; and every person who shall make a collection of excepted letters for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by the post shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees; and every person who shall be in the practice of making a collection of excepted letters for such purpose shall forfeit, for every week during which the practice shall continue, a further sum not exceeding five hundred rupees. Every person who shall carry, receive, or deliver a letter, or collect letters contrary to the provisions of Section III. of this Act, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees; and every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts last mentioned shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

V. For carrying on the service of the Post Office, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to appoint, or to authorize the local Governments to appoint, such Officer or Officers, with such official styles or designations, and to vest them with, and delegate to them such powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the said Governor General of India in Council may deem expedient.

VI. Wheresoever posts or post communications are, or shall be established by the East India Company, postage, if pre-paid by a stamp or stamps, as hereinafter provided, shall be charged by weight

on letters transmitted by the letter post by sea or land, or partly by sea and partly by land, according to the following scale:

On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tola in weight, six pies.

On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tola, and not exceeding half a tola in weight, one anna.

On every letter exceeding half a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight, two annas.

On every letter exceeding one tola, and not exceeding one tola and a half in weight, three annas.

On every letter exceeding one tola and a half, and not exceeding two tolas in weight, four annas.

And for every tola in weight above two tolas, two additional annas; and every fraction of a tola above two tolas shall be charged as one additional tola.

Every packet or other article transmitted by the letter post shall be deemed a letter within the meaning of this Section, unless it be a packet or other article on which a different rate of postage shall be chargeable under this Act.

The rates of postage specified in this and the following Section may be charged on all letters or other articles which shall pass through any Post Office, provided that such postage shall not be charged on letters or other articles received through Her Majesty's Mails, when such letters or articles are delivered at the place of receipt; nor on any letter or article transmitted by Her Majesty's Mails, when posted at the place of dispatch of such Mails; nor on any newspaper received by sea otherwise than through the East India Company's post and delivered at the place of receipt; nor on any newspaper posted for dispatch by sea otherwise than through the East India Company's post, when posted at the place of dispatch.

VII. Wheresoever posts or post communications are, or shall be established by the East India Company, postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers transmitted by the letter post by sea or land, or partly by sea and partly by land, shall be charged by weight according to the following scale:

1. On every imported newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper—

If the same shall not exceed six tolas in weight, two annas.

If the same shall exceed six, but shall not exceed twelve tolas in weight, four annas.

If the same shall exceed twelve tolas in weight, there shall be charged and taken two additional annas for every six tolas in weight above twelve tolas; and every fraction of six tolas above twelve tolas shall be charged as six additional tolas.

2. On every newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper not imported—

If the same shall not exceed three and a half tolas in weight, two annas.

If the same shall exceed three and a half tolahs, not exceed six tolahs in weight, four annas.

If the same shall exceed six tolahs in weight, shall be charged and taken two additional annas every three tolahs in weight above six tolahs ; and every fraction of three tolahs above six tolahs weight shall be charged as three additional tolahs.

An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith under the same cover, shall be deemed part of the newspaper.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to oblige any person to send any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper through the Post Office, but it shall be lawful for persons to send the same in any other manner.

VIII. A newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper shall not be sent by the letter post at the rates prescribed in the preceding Section, unless the following conditions observed, that is to say :

1. It shall be without a cover, or in a short open at both ends.

2. There shall be no word printed on such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

3. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in with any such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper.

IX. Any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper sent by the letter post, in respect of which the above conditions shall not be observed, shall, together with any thing enclosed in or with the same, be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

X. Proof sheets marked as such may be sent by the letter post at the rates prescribed for newspapers, provided the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender, otherwise the same shall be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

XI. Inland banghy postage shall be charged by weight and distance, on parcels sent by the banghy post, according to the following scale :

IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT	20 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	200 Tolahs.	300 Tolahs.	400 Tolahs.	500 Tolahs.	600 Tolahs.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
For Distances	Miles.	100	300	600	900	1200	1500
	Not exceeding,	0 2	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14
	Not exceeding,	0 4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12
	Not exceeding,	0 8	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8
	Not exceeding,	1 0	2 4	4 8	6 12	8 0	9 12
	Not exceeding,	1 4	3 12	5 6	7 6	9 0	10 12

Provided that several letters shall not be enclosed in a banghy parcel under a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and letter postage shall be chargeable on every letter contained therein.

XII. Books, pamphlets, packets of newspapers, and of printed or engraved papers other than newspapers, provided they do not exceed one hundred and twenty tolahs in weight, and be sent without covers or packed in short covers open at both ends, and provided the postage thereon be pre-paid by means of a proper stamp or stamps to be affixed thereon as hereinafter provided, shall, if sent by the banghy post, or by sea as banghy parcels, or partly by the banghy post and partly by sea, be charged with the following rates of postage, without reference to the distance to which they may be carried :

If not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight, one anna.

If exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs in weight, two annas.

And for every twenty tolahs in weight above forty tolahs, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna ; and every fraction of twenty tolahs above forty tolahs shall be charged as twenty additional tolahs.

If any such book, pamphlet, or packet exceed one hundred and twenty tolahs, or if the postage chargeable thereon be not pre-paid as aforesaid, it shall be subject to the rate of postage prescribed for banghy parcels in the preceding Section of this Act.

XIII. Banghy postage, when chargeable by distance under Section XI, shall be calculated and charged according to a Polymetrical Table of distances, showing

ing, as accurately as practicable, the distance by the nearest road between every two Post Office Stations in India, which Table shall be prepared by order of the Governor General of India in Council and corrected from time to time as need be. Each Post Master General shall prepare from the aforesaid Polymetrical Table, in the English and Vernacular languages for the use of every Post Office under his control, a list of all the other Post Offices of India, arranged alphabetically and showing the distance of each of them from the Post Office for the use of which it is made; and such list shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in such Post Office.

XIV. Where there is a banghy post establish-

Limitation of weight of letters where there is a banghy post. ed on any line of road, no letter or other article exceeding twelve tolahs in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post on that line of road, except in such cases, and under such restrictions as the Governor General of India in Council may direct; and every letter or other article not exceeding twelve tolahs in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post, unless expressly directed to be sent by the banghy post.

XV. Where there is no banghy post establish-

Where there is no banghy post.

ed on any line of road, letters, parcels, and packets exceeding twelve tolahs, and not exceeding forty tolahs in weight, shall be received and transmitted by the letter post. Letters shall be charged according to the scale in Section VI., and newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers according to the scale in Section VII. of this Act, as the case may be; parcels and packets shall be charged with banghy postage according to the scale in Section XI. or Section XII. of this Act, as the case may be, if it be certified in writing on such parcel or packet, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or other written communication, or any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper. If any such certificate be false, any such thing contained in such certified letter or other article shall be charged with postage according to the rates specified in Section VI. or Section VII. of this Act as if sent separately, and the sender will be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Certificate.

Parcels exceeding forty tolahs. Parcels exceeding forty tolahs, and not exceeding six hundred tolahs in weight, shall be transmitted along any such line as banghy parcels; but it shall be in the discretion of the Post Master or Deputy Post Master, to whom such parcels are brought for dispatch, to forward them at such times and in such manner as may be convenient.

XVI. Whenever the Post Master General of

Where banghy parcels and letter mails are conveyed in the same carriage.

any Presidency shall have notified in the official Gazette, that the banghy post is conveyed in the same carriage with the letter post along any line of road, it shall not be lawful to send by the banghy post any letter or written communication of less weight than twelve tolahs, or any packet of newspapers; and every person who shall knowingly send by the banghy post, along any such line of road, any such letter,

written communication, or newspaper enclosed in a parcel, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and postage shall be charged for every such letter, packet, or newspaper, as if sent separately by the letter post.

XVII. On all parcels chargeable under Section

Ship postage on parcels. XI. with banghy postage according to distance when conveyed by land, ship postage shall be charged when they are conveyed by means of the East India Company's post by sea according to the following scale, viz.:

On every parcel not exceeding one hundred tolahs in weight, eight annas.

And for every hundred tolahs in weight above one hundred tolahs, eight additional annas; and every fraction of one hundred tolahs above one hundred tolahs shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs; and if such parcel be conveyed by the East India Company's post, partly by banghy and partly by sea, ship postage shall be charged in addition to inland banghy postage.

XVIII. No parcel exceeding six hundred

Limitation of weight and dimensions of parcels. tolahs in weight, or three feet in length, or one foot in breadth, or one foot in

depth, or two thousand five hundred and ninety-two cubic inches in bulk, shall be received at any Post Office for dispatch either by ship or steamboat, or by banghy post, except in such cases and under such restrictions as the Governor General of India in Council shall direct. On parcels exceeding six hundred tolahs in weight, when so forwarded, there shall be charged and taken an additional single rate of banghy postage according to distance for every hundred tolahs above six hundred tolahs; and every fraction of one hundred tolahs above six hundred tolahs shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs.

XIX. Letters and newspapers posted for dis-

Ship and inland postage on foreign covers must be pre-paid. patch, either by Her Majesty's Mails or otherwise to Ceylon or to any place to which a

post communication shall not have been established by the East India Company, upon which the full amount of postage chargeable under this Act has not been pre-paid by a postage stamp or stamps, shall not be dispatched, but shall be dealt with as unclaimed letters are hereinafter directed to be dealt with. No parcel shall be received for dispatch as above to any such place, unless the full amount of postage chargeable thereon shall be pre-paid in money or by a postage stamp or stamps. Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed to require the pre-payment of British postage on letters, parcels, or other articles, upon which the pre-payment of such postage has been left optional by Her Majesty's Post Master General.

XX. Subject to any alteration which may be

Postage on letters, &c., not pre-paid. made by virtue of the power hereinafter vested in the Governor General of India in

Council, letters posted for dispatch, either by sea or land, to any place to which a post communication is, or shall be established by the East India Company, upon which the postage chargeable under Section VI. of this Act has not been pre-paid by a postage stamp or stamps, shall be forwarded to their destination, and upon every such letter double postage shall be charged on delivery.

Newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed and engraved papers so posted, not pre-paid by a postage stamp or stamps, shall be forwarded to their destination, and the postage chargeable on them shall be levied on delivery: but no money shall be received at any Post Office in pre-payment of postage on any letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper so posted. On parcels so posted, the postage chargeable according to Section XI. or Section XVII. may be pre-paid in money or by a postage stamp or stamps: when not pre-paid, they shall be forwarded to their destination, and the postage thereon shall be levied on delivery.

XXI. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council at any time to direct that all or any letters, packets, parcels, or other articles, shall not be forwarded by post, unless the postage thereof shall be pre-paid by means of a proper stamp or stamps; or that on all or any letters, packets, parcels, or other articles on which the postage shall not be pre-paid by a stamp or stamps, or otherwise, as the said Governor General in Council shall direct, there shall be charged such higher rates of postage as from time to time may be deemed expedient, not exceeding double the rates of postage hereinbefore specified.

XXII. If any letter be posted, having affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable if duly and properly stamped when posted, there shall be charged on such letter a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of the stamp affixed thereto and the postage to which such letter would be liable as aforesaid if duly and properly stamped when posted. If any parcel, newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper shall be so posted, having affixed thereto any such stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which the same would be otherwise liable under this Act, there shall be charged thereon a postage equal to the amount of the difference between the value of the stamp or stamps affixed thereto, and the postage to which such parcel, newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper shall be otherwise liable, as aforesaid.

XXIII. On every letter or packet, which shall be re-directed and forwarded by the letter post, from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by the letter post, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it would be liable, if posted and pre-paid by stamp at the place where it shall be re-directed.

XXIV. No person shall knowingly post, or send, or tender, or deliver in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel, or packet containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council at any time to authorize the levy of postage at rates different from those prescribed in this Act, provided there be no increase made thereby in any particular of the rates so prescribed, except as provided in Section XXI. of this Act.

XXVI. No person having delivered into any Post Office any letter, parcel, or packet shall be entitled to recall the same; but nothing in this Section shall prevent the re-delivery of any such letter, parcel, or packet to the sender thereof, subject to such rules and regulations, if any, as the Governor General of India in Council may direct; but newspapers, pamphlets, or other printed or engraved papers may be so recalled or restored, provided that the person claiming the same shall satisfy the Officer in charge of the Post Office that he was the sender thereof, and provided the amount of postage which would have been due thereon, if the same had been forwarded, be paid.

XXVII. The postage charged on letters and packets by Her Majesty's Post Master General, under the name of Steamer or British packet postage, or by any other denomination, shall, after the rates of such postage have been published in the official Gazette of any Presidency, be recovered in the same manner as postage chargeable under this Act.

XXVIII. All letters and other articles, having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (such stamp or stamps in every case being affixed on the outside and being equal in value to the rate or rates of postage to which such letters or other articles are liable under this Act,) shall, provided the stamp or stamps shall not have been used before, be considered as pre-paid.

XXIX. The Governor General of India in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided, denoting such values as the said Governor General of India in Council may direct, and shall give such orders, and make such other regulations relative thereto, as may be deemed expedient.

XXX. Postage stamps provided as aforesaid shall be under the care and management of such Officer or Officers as the Governor General of India in Council shall direct; and all sums of money realized by the sale of postage stamps shall be carried in the public accounts to the credit of the Post Office.

XXXI. The Governor General of India in Council may make rules for the appointment and government of vendors of postage stamps, and thereby direct how and under what terms and conditions postage stamps may be supplied to them for sale; and whether any and what security shall be given by such vendors, and whether any and what remuneration or discount shall be allowed to them, and how and in what manner and at what time or times such vendors shall keep and render their accounts and pay over the

proceeds of any sales made by them or re-deliver the stamps entrusted to them.

XXXII. Government vendors of postage stamps shall be bound by such rules, and in case of any wilful breach thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, in addition to any other proceedings to which they may be liable.

XXXIII. Any Government vendor of postage stamps, who shall be convicted of refusing or unnecessarily delaying, without reasonable excuse, to furnish postage stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same, and tendering in lawful currency the full value thereof, (the stamp vendor having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required,) shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XXXIV. Any Government vendor of postage stamps, convicted of taking from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamps sold, shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and shall be punished, on conviction, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, which amount may be recovered by such purchaser before a Magistrate in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

XXXV. Clause 1. If any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any die, plate, or other instrument used for the purpose of making postage stamps; or if any person shall forge or imitate, or cause to be forged or imitated, any postage stamp; or if any person shall knowingly, and without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on the person accused,) have in his possession any false, forged or counterfeited die, plate, or other instrument resembling, or intended to resemble, either wholly or in part, any die, plate, or instrument used for the purpose aforesaid; or if any person shall stamp or mark any paper or other substance with any such false, forged, or counterfeit die, plate, or instrument as aforesaid; or if any person shall knowingly use, utter, sell, or expose for sale, or shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on the person accused,) have in his possession any paper or other substance having thereon the impression of any such false, forged, or counterfeit die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid; or having thereon any counterfeit stamp resembling, or intended to resemble, or to be mistaken for a postage stamp, such person so offending, and every person knowingly aiding, abetting, or assisting such person in committing any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Clause 2. Any Officer of Police may seize and transmit to the Magistrate any such forged or counterfeit die, plate, or other in-

strument, or any such forged or counterfeit postage stamp.

Clause 3. Any Officer of Police having power by law to search for stolen property may, subject to the provisions under which he is empowered to make such search, proceed to search houses or other places in which there may be reasonable cause to suspect that there is any such forged or counterfeit article, and shall seize and transmit to the Magistrate any such counterfeit article that may be found therein.

XXXVI. If any person shall fraudulently remove any postage stamp from any letter or other thing to which such stamp shall have been affixed; or if any person shall knowingly use any such stamp or stamps so fraudulently removed; or if any person shall fraudulently erase or remove, from any such stamp or stamps, any writing or other matter or thing thereon written or impressed, every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

XXXVII. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered, shall not be bound to pay the postage if he forthwith return the same unopened, but if he open the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith return the same unopened, the sender of the letter or packet shall be bound to pay the postage thereof. If any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or other article, the same may be recovered for the use of the East India Company by any Post Master General, or by any Officer in charge of a Post Office, by order of a Post Master General, in the same manner as a fine may be recovered under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of any Post Office to withhold from the person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or packet addressed to that person, not being superscribed as on the public service. Provided always, that if a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the Office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the delivery Office may remit the postage.

XXXVIII. Any person posting a letter or other article shall be entitled to require that it shall be registered at the receiving Post Office and that a receipt shall be granted for such registered letter or article, and it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct, that, in addition to any rates of postage payable under this Act, a fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged on any letter or other article which the sender thereof shall require to be so registered, and such registration fee shall be paid on the letter or other article being delivered at the Post Office.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to fix and order any rate of postage to be charged for the conveyance of letters or other articles by express, in addition to or in-

of any other rates of postage chargeable on such letters and articles under this Act.

XL. When any vessel arrives by sea at any place within the territories under the Government of the East India Company at which there is a Post Office, the Commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter and packet on board of such vessel, which is directed to that place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Office, to be delivered either at the Post Office or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and if there be on board any letter or packet directed to any other place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the said Commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to the directions he may receive from such Post Master, and the receipt of such Post Master shall discharge such Commander from all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet. Every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

XLI. Every person, being either the Commander of a vessel inward-bound, or any one on board such vessel, who shall, within the said territories, knowingly have in his possession any letter not excepted from the privilege of the Post Office, after any part of the letters on board the said vessel shall have been sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender or otherwise in his custody; and every person who shall detain any such letter after demand made for the same by an Officer of the Post Office shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XLII. For every letter delivered by the Commander of any ship in conformity with the directions of Section XL. of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one anna; and the sum of one anna shall be chargeable as postage on such letter in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act. Provided that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter was delivered, or before the expiration of two months from the date of the arrival of such vessel. Provided also, that nothing contained in Sections XL, XLI. and XLII. of this Act shall extend to any letter or packet conveyed by Her Majesty's Mails.

XLIII. The Commander of every vessel leaving any place in the said territories by sea shall receive on board of such vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required so to receive by any Officer of the Post Office, and shall give a receipt for such letter or packet; and every Commander of a

vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction contained in this Section shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

XLIV. Clause 1. A list of all letters, packets, and parcels posted and addressed to persons who cannot be found, shall be prepared daily in every Post Office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part of such Office; and all such letters, packets, and parcels, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any Office, shall, if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the Posting Office to be delivered to the sender free of all charge; all letters, packets, and parcels, of which the sender's name and address cannot be ascertained, unless they be opened, shall, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks as above, be forwarded to the Office of the Post Master General of the Presidency.

Clause 2. The Post Master General, or some person duly appointed for the purpose and bound to secrecy, shall immediately open all such letters, packets, or parcels, and if the address of the sender can be discovered, shall enclose them in dead letter covers and return them to the sender. All letters, packets, and parcels, of which neither the person addressed nor the sender can be found, shall, after they have remained unclaimed in the Office of the Post Master General for one year, be destroyed.

Clause 3. All money found in any unclaimed letter, packet, or parcel shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and all other valuable property found as above shall be sold by the Post Master General of the Presidency, or by some one duly authorized by him for that purpose, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Public Treasury for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due from such person for postage.

XLV. Letters, parcels, or packets rejected unopened by the person to whom they are addressed shall be forthwith sent to the Office of the Post Master General of the Presidency, who shall open the letter, parcel, or packet, and take measures to recover the postage from the sender, or shall at his discretion destroy the letter, parcel, or packet; and all money, or other valuable property, which such letter, parcel, or packet may contain shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section, with respect to such money or property contained in unclaimed letters.

XLVI. On and after the passing of this Act, the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by the post, free of postage, whether official or otherwise, shall wholly cease; and all letters and packets, to which any such privilege now extends, shall henceforth be charged with the same rates of postage as any other letters sent by the post. Provided that letters and packets on the public service, certified to be such by the signature of any public officer, authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, shall be forwarded by the post as if they were duly stamped, and the postage due

thereon shall be charged to the several public departments, from which such letters or packets are sent, in such manner as the said Governor General of India in Council shall direct.

XLVII. Every person who shall, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office Revenue, wilfully certify, by writing, on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by post, that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send or deliver for conveyance by post, any letter or packet, with any such false certificate thereon; and every person who shall knowingly send, or permit to be sent by post, under color or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing, or other enclosure of a private nature; and every person who shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the offences in this Section above-mentioned, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XLVIII. If any Officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter, parcel, or packet, lying for delivery at his Office, contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government, or that any letter, parcel, or packet lying for delivery at the Post Office, contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Sections VIII., XV., XVI., or XLVII. of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter, parcel, or packet is directed to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent within forty-eight hours after the arrival thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the Officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter, parcel, or packet in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter, parcel, or packet shall be subsequently delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for ulterior proceedings, and that the opening of the same, and the circumstances connected therewith, shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General. It shall also be lawful for any Officer in charge of a Post Office to refuse to forward any parcel or packet through the Post Office by sea to any foreign port or to any place not on the continent of India, unless such parcel be accompanied by a Custom House Pass.

XLIX. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

L. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, shall fraudulently secrete, make away with, or appropriate any letter, parcel, or packet which may have been entrusted to him, or anything contained in any such letter, parcel, or packet, or shall mutilate or break open any such letter, parcel, or packet, or any baggy parcel or box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating anything therein contained, shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

LI. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain a Post Office messenger, whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet in transit from one Post Office to another; and every person who shall be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

LII. Every person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with, or keep or detain, or, being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a post letter bag containing a letter or other article or packet which shall have been sent by the post, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

LIII. Every person employed to convey or deliver any post-bag, or any letter, parcel, or packet sent by post, who shall be guilty while so employed of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag or letter, parcel or packet shall be endangered; or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, letter, parcel, or packet; or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter, parcel, or packet, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and any person employed to deliver a letter, parcel, or packet sent by the post, who shall not duly deliver the same, shall, within a reasonable time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, report the fact at the Post Office where he received such letter, parcel, or packet, and return the same; and if any such person shall wilfully make a false report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

LIV. Whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, and being entrusted to receive money for postage duty or any other public purpose, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

LV. Whoever being in such employ as is described in Section LIV. shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter, parcel, or packet, or shall fraudulently alter, remove, or cause to disappear, any mark or stamp which is on any letter or packet, or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or packet any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or cover, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the above-named acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

LVI. Whoever being in such employ as is described in Section LIV., and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the above-named acts, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

LVII. Whoever being in such employ as is described in Section LIV., shall send by the post, or put into any post bag, any unstamped letter, parcel, or packet, upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter, parcel, or packet, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any such acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

LVIII. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable, for such offence, by any Justice of the Peace for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate; and any person hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

LIX. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits, and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be valid by what so appears in such depositions.

LX. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only to any of his

Assistants, or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistants or Magistrates acting judicially.

LXI. The local Government may give general authority to any such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate to exercise, without reference by a Magistrate, any of the powers which they are hereby rendered competent to exercise upon reference by a Magistrate, subject to appeal to the Magistrate from any conviction by such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate, within one month from the date of the conviction. Provided that a Magistrate may at any time call from any of his Assistants, or from any Deputy Magistrate subordinate to him, any case pending before such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate.

LXII. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers, and in case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case: the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

LXIII. A share not exceeding one moiety of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act may be awarded to the informer.

LXIV. No proceedings shall be taken for the recovery of any such fine without an order of Government, or an order in

writing of the Director General of the Post Office, or of a Post Master General.

LXV. If any servant of the East India Company, who shall be employed by the said Company in the Post Office Department, or shall be appointed a vendor of postage stamps, or entrusted by the said Company or any of the said local Governments with the sale of postage stamps within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the said Company, in which a post shall be established by the said Company, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done, by any person similarly employed, appointed, or entrusted as aforesaid within the territories under the Government of the said Company, such servant of the said Company shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last-mentioned territories, and every such person may be tried, convicted, and punished, either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor General of India in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in such dominions by servants of the East India Company, or by any Court or Magistrate, or other competent Officer, in any part of the territories within the Government of the East India Company, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

LXVI. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates, and the word "fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture, or a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance.

LXVII. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to frame rules for the conduct of the Post Office not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions according to which all letters and other articles shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered.

LXVIII. Unless the Governor General of India in Council shall otherwise order, nothing in this Act shall authorize the charge of postage upon printed books, magazines, reviews, or pamphlets (whether British, Colonial, or Foreign) sent through the post from the United Kingdom to any place to which there shall be a post established by the East India Company, or from such place to the United Kingdom, provided the British postage chargeable thereon be pre-paid.

LXIX. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to direct that postage shall not be chargeable under this Act on any letters or other articles to be specified in such order sent through the post from any part of the British Dominions

to any place to which there shall be a post established by the East India Company, or from such place to any part of the British Dominions, subject to such conditions, as to the pre-payment of British postage or otherwise, as the Governor General of India in Council may think fit.

LXX. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to frame Rules for the management of all or any Zemindaree, Thannah, or other District dawks, and to declare, from time to time, what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such dawks and to persons employed in connection therewith.

LXXI. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of October, 1854.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th of August 1854.

I. All existing Rules, General Orders and Proclamations issued by the Government, for the guidance of the Post Office Departments of the different Presidencies and Settlements of India, saving such as relate to Dawk Travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from 1st October next, and the following Rules and Orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all Post Office Stations in any of the Presidencies, Settlements, or Possessions of the East India Company, and to take effect from the above-mentioned date.

II. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received at every Post Office, for despatch by land or sea, to every part of India, to Ceylon, and to every other part of the world with which there is a Post Office communication. Unless specially superscribed for the first despatch by land or by sea, or by some particular ship, they shall be sent by such route as shall appear to the Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission. Letters and papers not exceeding 100 lbs in weight shall also be received at every Receiving House or other place which the Post Master General may appoint. Letters, papers and parcels shall likewise be received for despatch by post as above at every Thannah or District Dawk Office.

III. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted *via* Great Britain or Ireland to foreign countries must, unless the pre-payment of postage from the United Kingdom to such countries be optional, be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. Such postage cannot be received in this country, unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

IV. The name of the sender of any letter, paper or parcel shall not be demanded in any Post Office, whether the postage be pre-paid or not.

V. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any Presidency or Provincial Post Office, or Receiving House, for delivery at the same station, within the ordinary range of delivery.

VI. Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs in weight may be received at the discretion of any Officer in charge of a Post Office for despatch along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are not carried by foot-runners; but no parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by banghy or letter mail under any circumstances whatever.

VII. Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the maximum weight, which may be sent by banghy post, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his lists of Unclaimed Packages.

VIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers, or letters certified to be on the Public Service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "Doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c., by the mail, shall then be guided by the instructions laid down in Section XLVIII. of the Post Office Act; but unless for the causes specified above, and in Sections XXXVII. and XLVIII. of the Post Office Act, all Post Office authorities are prohibited from detaining any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

IX. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post, or banghy post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped with the office stamp, and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be; and all letters, &c., the full postage on which has not been pre-paid by stamps, shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them. Service letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall in all cases be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge.

X. Persons not belonging to the Department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

XI. At each Presidency Post Office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and newspapers and letters every day till 6 P. M., after which hours, respectively, they will be received till 7 P. M., on payment of an extra half-rupee each, which shall be credited to Government.

XII. At Receiving Houses and places where there are letter boxes, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolahs in weight will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at such other hours as may be determined by the Post Master General, provided that no Receiving House shall remain open for less than five hours daily, and that letter-boxes for letters unpaid and prepaid by stamps be kept open day and night, except for a quarter of an hour subsequent to the time fixed for the closing of each mail.

XIII. At Provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels will be received for despatch from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters and newspapers till 3 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 5 P. M., on the sender paying an extra half-rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in Section XI.

XIV. Although all Post Offices will be open for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

XV. At each Presidency Post Office, there shall be three deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 7, the second at 11 A. M., and the third at 3 P. M., at which hours, respectively, the peons shall quit the Office with the letters, &c., entrusted to them. All letters, papers and parcels received from 3 P. M. till 5 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, all from 5 to 10 A. M. at the second delivery, and all from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the third delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not ordinarily be opened till the following morning, except when received by Express or from seaward.

XVI. At Provincial Post Offices the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

XVII. The delivering peons are prohibited from going out of their usual course to deliver letters, papers or parcels, and from delivering them without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office for delivery the following day.

XVIII. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all com-

plaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any peon, the number on his badge should be specified.

XIX. From each Presidency Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 p. m. and the banghies as soon after as possible.

XX. At Provincial Post Offices the packets for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be finally closed at 6 p. m.; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention beyond the regulated time. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received shall not be forwarded till the following day, unless such mails should not arrive until after 6 p. m., in which case a second packet shall be made up.

XXI. The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Office, shall have power to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

XXII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

XXIII. The servants at the several Post Offices are prohibited from giving change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.

XXIV. Letters will be registered on payment of a fee of 4 annas, and parties posting such letters will be furnished with a receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamp. The fee must in all cases be paid in money. On the delivery of a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be given to the delivery peon.

XXV. Receipts will not be granted for any letters or papers received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered letters; and will be granted for parcels only when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

XXVI. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the Post Master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which, the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed in Section XI. of the Post Office Act, a copy of which Clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

XXVII. The Master Attendant of each Presidency port, or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to any part of the world, and the Post Master shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own Presidency.

XXVIII. The Post Master shall also cause to be published weekly, in the official Gazette of the Presidency, a notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel carrying a mail, that may have left the port.

XXIX. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one Office to the same individual, by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not, in the aggregate, exceed 12 tolahs weight.

XXX. When the number of covers received at any Post Office shall cause the weight of the mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master is authorized to keep back a portion of the heavier public despatches and imported newspapers till the following day, but private letters and public letters marked "Despatch" shall not be kept back.

XXXI. Despatches to be transmitted by Express must bear on the face of them the words "By Express," and the signature in full of the Officer sending them.

XXXII. As the employment of Expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mail, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public Officer despatching an Express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public Expresses from a Presidency Post Office can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government.

XXXIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master applied to, on payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

XXXIV. Letters directed to Native Officers or men of their Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly, or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same, but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person, unless the postage be first paid.

XXXV. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officer must be sent pre-paid by stamps; and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c., to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or any other public Officer. When public Officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, they shall subscribe on the envelopes, with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage."

XXXVI. The postage on letters and parcels sent on the Public Service, by the public Officers mentioned in the subjoined lists, shall be charged to the Departments to which they severally belong; such letters must be addressed according to the subjoined form:—

ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY.
The Officer Commanding
1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry,
CAWNPORE.
JOHN SMITH,
Adj. Genl.

The signature and designation of the Officer signing the same being written in full.

LIST No. I.

Parties authorized to send by post (without actual payment of postage) all letters, packets or parcels, *bona fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, the same to be certified on each letter in the form above described:—

Civil.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.
Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.
Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Assistant Secretary at the India House.
The Governor General.
The Governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and Bengal.
Members of Council.
Members of the Legislative Council.
Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General.
Accountant.
Agents, Political, or to the Governor General.
Civil Auditor.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.
Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Customs.
Conservator of Forests, Bombay.
Collectors.

Sub, Deputy, or Assistant, having special charge.
Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners.
Governor of the Straits Settlements.
Judges of the Sudder Courts, when on Circuit or Deputation only.
Judges, Sessions and Zillah.
Subordinate and Assistant, having special charge.

Magistrates.

Joint, Deputy, and Assistant, having special charge.

Members of Boards and Commissions, when on Circuit, or Deputation only.

Mint Masters.

Opium Agents and Deputies.

Director General of the Post Office in India.

Post Master General.

Post Masters.

Private Secretary to Governor General, or to Governor, or to Lieutenant-Governor of any Presidency.

Registers of Sudder Courts.

Residents at Foreign Courts.

Resident Councillors in the Straits Settlements.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Salt Agents.

Secretaries to Government.

Under, Deputy, and Assistant.

to all Boards, Commissions, and

Committees, appointed by Government.

Sub-Treasurer.

Superintendent or Chief Magistrate of Police.

of the Government Lithographic Press.

Stamps.

Stationery.

for Suppression of Thuggee, and

Assistants, having special charge.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraph.

Marine.

Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

the Indian Navy.

Secretary to Her Majesty's Naval Commander-in-Chief.

to the Marine Board.

Superintendent of Marine.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Military.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

at Madras and Bombay.

Adjutants General, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants.

Agents for Army Clothing.

Auditor General.

Brigadiers.

Commandants of Forces, or Stations.

Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachments.

Commissary General, and Deputy.

Commissariat, Senior Executive Officer at the Presidency or at Out-Stations.

Commissaries of Ordnance, and Deputies, being Commissioned Officers.

Director of Artillery Depot of Instruction.

Engineers, Chief.

Civil, or Executive.

Superintending.

Fort or Town Major.

General Officers on the Staff.

Judge Advocate Generals, and Deputies of Divisions.

Pay Masters, and Deputy Pay Masters.

Quarter Masters General, Deputies, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants.

Secretary, Military, to Governor General, or Governor.

to Commander-in-Chief.

to all Boards, Commissions, and Committees appointed by Government.

Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.
 " Family Payments and Pension.
 " Gun Carriages.
 " Gunpowder.
 " Roads.
 " Trigonometrical and other Surveys.
 " Stud.
 Surveyor General, Deputy, and Commissioned Assistants.

Medical.

Apothecary to the Company, or Medical Store Keeper.
 Inspector, and Deputy Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals.
 Superintending Surgeon.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes*, *bona fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named :—

Archdeacon, ——— To the Registrar and Clergy of the Diocese.

Accountant to Chief

Engineers, ——— To Superintending, Executive, Assistant Executive, and Civil Engineers.

Chaplains at Out-Stations, ——— To Archdeacon or Registrar.

Garrison Surgeons and Medical Officers attached to Regiments, Stations, or Depôts, ——— To Superintending Surgeons of their several Divisions.

Master Attendant, Calcutta, ——— To Authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, and Stations down the River.

Controller of Government Steam Vessels, ——— To the same, and to Steam Agents.

Subordinate Judicial, Revenue, Police, Engineer, and other Civil Officers, ——— To the Authorities with whom they may have to correspond on Public Service within their respective Districts.

Patrolling Officers of Customs, ——— To their immediate superior, or to the nearest Magistrate.

Revenue and other Surveyors, ——— To Surveyor General, Deputy Surveyor General, Collector of the District, or Paymaster of the Division.

Steam Agents, ——— To the Controller of Government Steamers, and to each other (their communications being sent in covers open at each end.)

Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, ——— Within their respective districts and to their immediate superior.

Superintendent of Salt Chowkies, ——— The same.

Superintendent of Government Gazette Press, ——— Official Gazettes to public Officers authorised to receive the same.

Assistants in the Telegraph Department, ——— To their immediate superior.

Vaccinators, ——— To the same.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Commissariat Department in charge of public cattle, when absent from stations only, ——— To their immediate superior, or to the Quarter Master General, or Assistant Deputy Assist. Quarter Master General.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department in charge of stores, when absent from stations only, ——— To their immediate superior, or to the Secretary to the Military Board.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Department of Public Works, when detached on such works, ——— To their immediate superiors.

Commanders of Government Steamers and Pilots, ——— To the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Master Attendant, or Secretary to the Marine Board. This privilege extends only to Shipping Reports superscribed as such, and sent either open or in covers open at both ends.
 Tide Waiters, ——— To Collector of Customs. This privilege extends only to Tide Waiters' Reports superscribed as such.

N. B.—The privilege of sending letters by post without actual payment of postage, extends only to letters exclusively on the Public Service, and Public Officers are prohibited from sending on service letters relating to the private concerns of individuals, though they may be in reply to communications addressed to them in their official capacity. Such letters must either be pre-paid stamps, or sent bearing postage.

All Periodical Returns and Reports, and letters not of an important or confidential nature.

are to be packed in covers open at each end.

Letters on the Public Service, not intended to be permanently retained on record, are to be written on paper of the smallest size (compatible with clear and legible writing.)

XXXVII. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office in India, for despatch by post, whether paid, stamped, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such Office of despatch; and when slide stamps, showing the date of the month and year, are not provided, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be bearing postage, the amount of postage due must be entered in writing on the face of the letter.

XXXVIII. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office, by post, for delivery at such Office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due is not to be marked, unless the letter has been under-charged with postage at the Despatching Office.

XXXIX. All postage stamps on letters, papers or parcels must be carefully obliterated with the stamp furnished for that object; and the back composition supplied for the purpose, must be used in all cases. Letters bearing stamps, which have been previously obliterated or defaced, must be treated as unpaid letters.

XL. No Post Master is allowed to affix a postage stamp to a letter brought unstamped to his Office.

XLI. Forward letters, papers or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station to station, are to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

XLII. On banghy parcels the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the face thereof.

XLIII. Supplementary rules, regarding the shape and size of the office stamps to be used on the several description of letters, shall be, when necessary, circulated by the Director General of the Post Office.

XLV. At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, all letters, papers and packets must be marked with a stamp, showing at which delivery they were distributed.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE RECEIPT, DESPATCH AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS BY DISTRICT POSTS.

Approved of by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th August 1854.

1. WHEREVER any local establishment may be maintained for the conveyance or delivery of the Police, Revenue or other official communications, it shall also be made use of for the conveyance and delivery of private correspondence, and be designated a District Post.

2. All Office or Road establishments, attached to any District Post, will be under the control and management of the Officer to whom they may be entrusted by the Local Government.

3. Such Police Stations and other Public Offices, as may be selected by the Local Government, shall be constituted District Post Offices, but this shall remain under the management and supervision of the same officials who are at present in charge of them.

4. A Letter Box, with a slit in the top or side, shall be fixed in a conspicuous place outside of every District Post Office. The words "Letter Box," in English and the Vernacular of the district shall be painted on each box in legible characters.

5. All letters (except those to be specially registered,) intended for despatch from any District Post Office, must be dropped into the Letter Box. No receipt will be given. Every letter posted at a District Post Office must have its proper postage stamp affixed to it.

6. Any person wishing to post a registered letter at any District Post Office can do so on payment of a registry fee of four annas, in addition to the ordinary postage chargeable on the letter, according to its weight. A receipt in the proper form must, in all cases, be given to the poster of a registered letter, whether it be demanded or not. One anna of the registration fee will be allowed to the person registering the letter, the remaining three annas must be sent with the letter by the same day's despatch to the nearest Post Office.

7. Every District Post Office will be supplied by the Post Office Department with registered letter covers, forms of receipt and of register, and with the rules relating to registered letters.

8. Except when it may be opened for the purpose of taking out the letters preparatory to their despatch, the Letter Box shall remain locked, the key being in custody of the person in charge of the Office.

9. Fifteen minutes before the hour at which the despatches of the Office are usually made up, the Letter Box will be opened and the letters in it taken out. Those addressed to places to which there is a direct communication through the District Post will be separated from all other letters, sorted and packed in covers addressed to the Officer in charge of the District Post Office from which they will be delivered. The remaining letters will be made up into one packet and addressed to the nearest Post Office with which he has a communication.

10. A Chalan or Letter Bill in the Vernacular (Form 1) will be sent with every packet despatched from a District Office to a Post Office. The Deputy Post Master or person in charge of the Post Office will, after satisfying himself that the

contents of the packet agree with the Chulan, copy the entries into his register, sign, and by the next day's despatch return the Chulan. The receipted Chulans will be filed and form the only record in any District Post Office of the despatches made from it.

11. All Chulans are to be numbered consecutively in a series commencing on the 1st of May; and if any District Post Office is in the habit of sending packets to more than one Post Office, the Chulans sent to each Post Office will be numbered in a separate series.

12. All letters sent from one District Post Office to another will be accompanied by a Chulan (Form 2), which will be receipted and returned to the Despatching Office, to be filed as a record.

13. All letters received at any Post Office, to the address of persons resident in the same district, but beyond the limits of any ordinary post delivery, will, if the Post Office be at the head-quarters of the district, be sent with a Chulan (Form 1) to the Officer in charge of the District Post, to be by him sorted and forwarded to the District Post Offices of the several sub-divisions in which the residence of the addressees may be situated.

14. Persons in charge of Post Offices in the interior of districts receiving letters for persons residing beyond the limits of their ordinary delivery, but within the sub-division of a District Post Office with which they have direct communication, will send them, if pre-paid, for delivery to that Office, with a Chulan (Form 1.) Letters for persons resident in the district, but within a sub-division with which the Receiving Office has no direct communication, must be sent to the Post Office of the head-quarters of the district. All letters bearing postage for delivery in the interior must be sent to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district.

15. Officers in charge of District Post Offices will carefully compare with the Chulan the contents of every packet received. If the Chulan is correct, it will be receipted and returned; if not correct, the discrepancies will be noted thereon.

16. A delivery book (Form 3,) showing the names of persons entrusted with the delivery of

letters, will be kept in every District Post Office, and be the only record of letters received for delivery.

17. Letters will be delivered by such persons and under such rules as the Local Government may from time to time determine. Every person, through whom any District Post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one pie (a fourth of an anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

18. All postage realized on letters sent from any Post Office for delivery through the District Post will be remitted every Saturday to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district with the remittance book (Form 4.) The person in charge of the Post Office will give a receipt for the amount in the opposite column and return the book by the first despatch. At the close of the month, a balance will be struck, showing the postage still due to the Post Office on letters which have been received; this balance will be brought forward and a new account commenced on the 1st of the following month.

19. All letters, which from any cause cannot be delivered, will be returned with as little delay as possible to the Post Office from which they were received and if any unpaid postage be due on them, credit for the amount will be taken in the remittance book. Unpaid letters are never, under any circumstances, to be sent from one District Post Office to another.

20. A monthly memorandum (Form 5,) showing the number of letters received for delivery at each District Post Office, will be prepared by the person in charge and sent on the 2nd of the following month to the Officer in charge of the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district. Persons in charge of Post Offices will prepare similar memoranda and send them to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district. The Officer in charge will, before the 15th of each month, prepare a general statement showing the number of letters posted at, and delivered through the agency of the District Post Office in the preceding month.

Form 1.
DISTRICT POST.

Letters despatched from CHALAN No. District Post Office to District Post Office.
Dated of 185

No. of Letters.		No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.	
			Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.
	Paid Letters,			
	Paid Newspapers,			
	Registered Letters,			
	Total,			
			C. D., Post Master.	A. B., Post Master

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 2.
DISTRICT POST.
CHALAN No. .

Letters despatched from the District Post Office at

Dated _____

to the Post Office at
of

185

No. of Letters.	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.			
		Despatching Office.		Receiving Office.	
Unpaid Letters returned,					
Unpaid Newspapers returned,					
Total,					
Paid Letters posted at this Office,					
Paid Newspapers ditto ditto,					
Paid Letters returned,					
Paid Newspapers returned,					
Registered Letters returned,					
Total,					

C. D.,
Post Master.

A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 3.
DISTRICT POST.
CHALAN No . .

Letters despatched from the Post Office at

to the District Post Office at
Dated _____ of _____

185

No. of Letters	No. of Rates of Postage.	POSTAGE.			
		Despatching Office.	Receiving Office.		
Paid Letters,					
Paid Newspapers,					
Paid Registered Letters,					
Unpaid Newspapers,					
Unpaid Letters,					
Total,					

C. D.,
Port Master

A. B.,
Post Master.

N. B.—The Receiving Officer is invariably to enter the correct amount in the column of Postage, whether it agrees with the Despatching Office or not.

Form 4.
DELIVERY BOOK.

Date.		Names of Persons to whom Letters for delivery are made over.	
		UNPAID LETTERS FORM POST OFFICE.	UNPAID NEWS-PAPERS FORM POST OFFICE.
		PAID LETTERS.	PAID NEWS-PAPERS.
		No. of Paid Letters for Post Office.	No. of Paid News-papers for Post Office.
		No. of Paid Letters for other District Post Office.	No. of Paid News-papers for other District Post Office.
		Total Number of Letters paid and unpaid.	
		Total Number of Newspapers.	
		Signature of Delivery Person.	

A. B.,
Post Master.

Form 5.
REMITTANCE BOOK.

Account between Post Office and District Post Office.

Date.	Postage due on unpaid Letters sent for delivery.	Remittance from District Post Office to Post Office.	Postage on Letters returned.	Total Remittance received.	Date of Receipt.	Signature of Post Master.	Signature of Officer in charge of District Post Office.	Remarks.	Abstract.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
Balance,...									Cash received during the month. Postage due on unpaid letters returned. Balance due.

A. B., Post Master.

Fort William, 24th August 1854.

No. 854 of 1854.—The under-mentioned gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment:—

Infantry.

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Mr. Robert Alexander Dobbin, 16th Aug. 1854.

No. 855 of 1854.—The under-mentioned Officer has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Hawtrey, } 14th Aug. of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, } 1854.

Fort William, 25th August 1854.

No. 856 of 1854.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:—

Captain Alexander David Turnbull, of the Corps of Engineers, } On Medical certificate for three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 857 of 1854.—The order issued to the Punjab Irregular Force on the 8th June 1854, directing Lieutenant G. Maister to proceed to Assam to assume charge of No. 2 Punjab Light Field Battery, making over charge of the Derajat Field Magazine and of No. 4 (Garrison) Company of Artillery to Lieutenant A. Cadell, of Engineers, is confirmed.

No. 858 of 1854.—The services of Apothecary T. Murray, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

No. 859 of 1854.—The services of Captain R. R. Adams, of the 12th, and Lieutenant J. A. Steel, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, (Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry,) are placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor North-Western Provinces.

No. 860 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major Keith Young, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, Civil Judge Advocate in Scinde and Officiating Judge Advocate General of the Army, to be Judge Advocate General with the Official Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and with effect from the 4th instant, in succession to Colonel R. J. H. Birch, C. B., appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

Notification.

BILLS at par on the Public Treasuries of the under-mentioned Districts may be had on application to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal:

DISTRICTS.	Amounts available on this date.
Backergunge,	40,000
Balasore,	60,000
Buldoah,	40,000
Bograh,	24,000
Chittagong,	70,000
Cuttack, C. D.,	96,000
Dacca,	99,000
Dinagopore,	46,000
Jessore,	11,600
Jorehaut,	50,000
Kamroop,	6,000
Midnapore,	50,000
Mymensing,	20,000
Pooree,	50,000
Pubna,	49,000
Rajahahye,	20,000
Sylhet,	99,000
Tipperah,	1,00,000

EDMUND DRUMMOND,

Offg. Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal

Accountant's Office, }
The 25th August 1854. }

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1852-53, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th September 1854, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 4,025 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium, 2,855
Benares ditto, 1,170

Total, Chests, 4,025

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 6th December 1853, and published in the *Calcutta and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 20th September 1854 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit, in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 3 P. M. of Monday the 11th September 1854, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 20th September 1854.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium, of 1852-53, will be brought to Sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday 12th October 1854, ..	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Wednesday 8th November 1854, ..	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Friday 8th De- cember 1854, ..	2,869	1,176	4,045
Total,	8,579	3,516	12,095

By order of the Board of Revenue,

A. R. YOUNG,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 21st August 1854. }

Notification.

It is hereby notified that para. 5 of the Abkaree Notification dated 30th August 1849, issued by former Collector of Calcutta Mr. J. H. Young, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1st September 1849, is recalled, and the following substituted in the place thereof :—

5th. No parties may sell English or foreign Beer, Wines or Spirit in any quantity less than 2 gallons or 12 common quart bottles, without a retail licence, but this prohibition does not extend to the sale of small quantities as samples of the said Beer, Wine or Spirits, provided that the sample does not exceed one bottle of each description.

F. S. LUSHINGTON,

Collector.

CALCUTTA,
Excise Office,
The 14th August 1854. }

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 11th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for executing Quadrennial Repairs to the Secretary's Dwelling House and Out-offices of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Time for Execution, (2) Two months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Fort William.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,

Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect in his Office, in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Tuesday 12th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "Constructing a Dwelling House and Out-offices for the Bailiff of the Sudder Dewanny, Calcutta."

Time for Execution, (6) Six months, from 1st October 1854.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,

Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Fort William, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 4th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "Executing Annual and Quadrennial Repairs to the Public Military Buildings at the Station of Allipore for the Season of 1853-54."

Work to be commenced on the 15th October next.

Time for Execution Two and half (2½) months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Fort William.

A Deposit in Cash of One Hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board's Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Examination will be held on Monday the 28th August 1854, for the purpose of testing the acquirements of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification as Regimental Moonshees and as Teachers of the unpassed Civil Servants, according to General Orders by the President of the Council of India dated 9th October 1850, and the Government Notification dated the 24th January 1854, respectively.

Candidates are requested to send in their applications, stating the language or languages to be passed in, on or before the 25th instant.

W. N. LEES,

Secy. to the Board of Examiners.

Fort William, }
9th August 1854. }

حسب حکم جنرل اردو مورخہ ۱۸۵۰ء
وحسب حکم گورنمنٹ مورخہ ۱۸۵۴ء
منشیان امتحان دہندگان برای عهد منشیگری بلتن و
برای تدریس صاحبان اهل قلم در فورٹ ولیم کالج
روز بست هشتم ۲۸ اگست سنہ حال مقرر گردیدہ است
ہر کرا امتحان دادن منظور باشد باید کہ تا بست و
پانچم این مالا قطعہ درخواست بقید زبان یعنی کہ در
کدام کدام زبان امتحان خواهد داد نوشتہ نزد سکریٹری
بورڈ آف انکزامنس بگذراند تحریر فی القاریہ ہم
ماہ اگست سنہ ۱۸۵۴ء

W. N. LEES,

Secy. Board of Examiners.

For Sale.

By the Sheriff of Calcutta.

Under a Decree of the Supreme Court on its Admiralty Side.

The fine roomy Merchant Ship *Courtenay*, of the burthen of 608 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons measurement, and capable of carrying a Cargo of Eight Hundred Tons, built of the best Hekmatack wood, and sheathed with yellow metal.

All her Masts, Yards, and other Spars are of the best Pitch-pine, and in good order. She will be sold, on Thursday the 7th September next, with all her Stores, &c., as she now lies, at Chittagong. Delivery to be taken there.

This Vessel was built at St. John's in New Brunswick, in the year 1837, and underwent a thorough repair three years ago at Liverpool, and at a small expense might be made a first rate Merchant Vessel.

A List of Stores and a full description of the Vessel, can be obtained on application at the Sheriff's Office.

T. CAIRD, Sheriff.

22nd August 1854.

Report showing the smallest Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruttee, Jellinghee and Matabangah Rivers, also their rise and fall from 8th to 15th August 1854.

Names of Rivers.	Smallest Depth of Water		Rise.		Total Rise.		Fall.		Total Fall.	
	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.
<i>Bhaugiruttee River.</i>										
At its entrance, ...	24	0	1	11½	19	8½	0	0	0	10
Below the entrance, ...	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From thence to Jungypore, ...	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Jungypore to Sadduckbaugh, ...	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Sadduckbaugh to Berhampore, ...	22	0	3	10	22	11	By	0	0	0
From Berhampore to Cutwa, ...	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, ...	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Jellinghee River.</i>										
At its entrance, ...	16	6	2	6	23	7½	0	0	11	11
From thence to Bausemarree, ...	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Bausemarree to Teeahkattah, ...	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Teeahkattah to Sonatullah, ...	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
And from Sonatullah to Moisingunge, ...	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Matabangah River.</i>										
At its entrance, ...	26	9	2	3	28	10½	0	0	11	11
From thence to Haut Boleah, ...	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Haut Boleah to Katchikattah, ...	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Katchikattah to Kishengunge, ...	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
And from Kishengunge to Seebpore, ...	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Height of water on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 15th August 1854, + 22 feet 11 inch.

J. LANG,

Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

Calcutta, }
22nd August 1854. }

NOTICE of unclaimed Dividends in the hands of the Official Assignee declared within the period of twelve months.

ESTATES OF SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE AND CO.

Names of Creditors.	Nos. of Bills.	Amount of Claim in	Amount of Claim in	5th Dividend at 13 annas per Cent.
		£ s. d.	Rs. As Pie	
Richardson,	1985	306 5 0	2700 14 0	91 15 1
and Co.,	520	17 18 1	129 3 0	1 0 0
J. Sarkies, as Attorney for J. Santry,			1801 0 0	15 5 10
Marvin, for McCulloch and Co.,	1029-34	1500 0 0		
	39-40	500 0 0	28276 9 3	229 11 11
	41-44	1000 0 0		
Black,	1937	200 0 0	1742 1 3	14 2 5
	434	43 0 0		
Bullen,	482	25 0 0	770 10 3	6 5 4
	481	25 0 0		
Worrall,	Balance of a bill		66 0 0	0 8 8
A. Staples,	528	5 2 7	741 12 7	6 0 5
	204	10 0 0		
Robert Brown,	528	20 0 0	148 4 11	1 3 4
and Co.,	082	37 13 3	347 2 0	2 13 2
A. Montrose,	057	27 19 5	267 15 5	2 2 10
McIlroy, Stewart and Co.,	218	100 0 0	883 5 11	7 2 10
	604	467 9 6	4213 2 6	34 3 8
Arman, Griffiths and Co.,	095	232 10 6	2098 3 8	17 0 9
	086	50 0 0	460 14 2	3 12 6
	237	70 0 0	484 8 1	3 15 0
D. H. Oehme, Attorney for Hollway and Co.,	093	350 0 0	3153 6 9	25 0 11
R. Stroud, for Lieut. Chambers,	476	61 13 0	438 2 0	3 8 10
	370	200 0 0	1706 0 3	14 5 8
	220	512 10 0		
E. Rogers,	430	100 0 0		
	024	33 1 0	5811 7 9	47 3 0
	023	16 10 0		
Arch. Diggle and Co.,	311	200 0 0		
	388	350 0 0	7432 8 5	00 0 2
	380	300 0 0		
James Sutherland,	1845	100 0 0		
	1010	35 0 0	1030 6 3	13 4 7
	104	01 17 6		
Paul,	025	10 0 0		
	009	4 0 0	307 15 8	9 15 10
	1924	100 0 0	877 4 7	7 2 0
Dehrymple,	371	300 0 0	2592 6 3	21 1 0
	372	200 0 0	1730 4 11	14 0 11
	212	200 0 0	1838 13 0	10 14 0
Merchmidt and Sand,	1734	536 1 6	5088 2 8	48 10 5
	385	80 0 0		
Macdonald, for Estate of Mrs. Crawley,	407	80 0 0	2010 15 10	16 0 2
	0 3	100 0 0		
Murray, for J. C. Marshman,	379	25 0 0	751 8 2	6 1 8
	360	73 0 0		
Morgan, for G. Turner,	202	24 4 8	175 2 11	1 0 9
Ed Hasan Batten,			205 8 9	1 10 8
Ford,	390	37 0 0	703 11 3	5 11 6
	010	60 0 0		
and Co.,	575	100 0 0		
	020	100 0 0	3803 11 10	31 0 7
W. Grant,	1819	300 0 0		
James Edmond,	116	500 0 0	4365 13 2	35 7 7
	043	50 0 0	365 13 0	2 14 2
	102	50 0 0	353 0 7	2 14 1
	1870	223 8 9	1085 10 8	10 2 1
	072	20 0 0	188 13 0	1 8 0
James Lyon,	100	70 0 0	485 12 10	3 15 1
	1936	05 0 0		
P. Mark,	1903	50 0 0	1250 7 11	10 8 7
	00	5 0 0		
James Jaffray, by his Attorney, J. F. Wingate,	513	20 0 0	148 13 4	1 3 4
	140	25 0 0	173 2 2	1 6 6
James Hays,	704	20 0 0	140 5 7	1 0 0
James Hays,	236	95 19 10	083 8 3	5 6 3
	670	15 0 0		
H. West,	443	10 0 0	283 13 7	2 4 11
	17	10 0 0		
	4-6	3000 0 0		
James, and R. C. Williamson, for R. and J. Henderson,	1906	510 3 0	34251 0 6	278 4 7
	1805	452 9 2		
	04	200 0 0	1338 10 2	10 14 0
James DeBourne and Co., for J. Henry and Co.,	2816	1012 2 7	10207 12 2	83 10 0
	50	231 9 2		
James Smith and Co.,	196	2000 0 0	17373 1 5	141 2 9
James, for S. W. Broadbury,	647	10 0 0	82 10 10	0 10 0
James, for A. Orr, Ewing and Co.,	016	1500 0 0	13288 15 5	107 15 7
James and Co.,	408	200 0 0	1770 3 1	14 6 1
	199	1000 0 0	8227 4 8	71 11 0
James,	569	15 0 0	113 2 0	0 14 8
James,	207	50 0 0	352 1 3	2 13 9

ESTATES OF SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE AND CO.—(Continued.)

Names of Creditors.	Nos. of Bills.	Amount of Claim in	Amount of Claim in	5th Dividend at 10 annas per Cent.
		£ s. d.	Rs. As Pie	
James Hume, Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,.....	255	10 0 0	75 5 2	0 9 7
N. Macleod, by his Attorney, D. Macdonald,.....	199	350 0 0	2877 3 8	19 5 2
Captain A. Sanders,.....	349	500 0 0	4407 0 0	35 19 12
W. H. Smith,.....	48	10 0 0	60 5 0	0 9 9
N. S. Sewardland,.....	489	57 0 0	382 18 9	3 1 2
Hajjee Jackenah Mahomed,.....			183 7 0	1 7 10
	Balance of account,	100 0 0		
Watson and Co., for Robert Whyte,.....	578	10 0 0	1084 2 0	13 10 11
	Balance of acct. Rs.,	100 0 0		
Watson, Barradalle and Co., for Barrett Hoares and Co.,.....	117	2900 15 4	19574 4 3	159 0 4
W. H. Palmer,.....			1108 13 5	9 7 11
P. M. Stavers,.....	634	80 0 0	719 15 8	5 13 3
J. R. Judge,.....	1773	100 0 0	710 5 7	5 12 3
W. Snadden,.....	589	6 8 0	54 5 10	0 7 10
C. S. Francis, for E. Smith,.....	66	75 0 0	546 15 8	4 7 10
D. Macdonald, for Alexander McKinnon,.....	498	50 0 0	351 8 3	2 13 4
Allen, DeBell and Co., Secretaries Equitable Insurance Society,.....	57	39 2 7	585 8 7	4 12 1
	119	124 3 10		
R. P. Griffiths, for Thomas Heath,.....	1940	200 0 0	1307 14 4	11 1 1
Aylwin and Co., account Melhuish, Gray and Co.,.....	1958	98 1 9	906 10 1	8 1 7
Henry Chapman, account L. C. Carter,.....	1776	100 0 0	907 2 8	7 8 10
Harrish Chunder Bose,.....	257	64 19 8	555 4 0	4 8 10
Robert Stewart and Co., for Heycock and Co.,.....	344-46	3203 12 8	27878 4 10	224 14 2
H. Snelit,.....	710	20 0 0	183 3 3	1 7 11
J. Acheson, account G. Scovell,.....	580	137 10 1	1227 1 0	9 15 6
D. MacCallum, for R. A. Coward,.....	1854	208 4 1	1449 1 0	11 11 5
D. C. Low,.....	385	81 0 0	577 4 5	4 11 10
D. C. Low, for Reverend B. M. Gave,.....	334	101 0 10	697 14 1	6 10 10
Thomas Andrew, for Mrs. H. Roebuck,.....	191	70 0 0	492 10 10	4 0 1
F. Rogers,.....	555-56	50 0 0	304 7 0	2 15 4
Robert Robertson, Executor of John Davison,.....			724 10 10	5 14 3
Macdonald and Dickinson by their Attorney Donald Macdonald,.....			456 13 3	3 11 4
	Balance of account,			
	Ditto,			
J. Gilbert,.....	341	90 18 9		
	511	30 0 0	1514 13 0	13 4 17
	512	40 0 0		
	605	60 0 0		
Smith, Haffnagle and Co., for H. Wenchman,.....	424	50 0 0	453 10 5	3 11 0
Campbell and Co.,.....	157	2000 0 0	17058 8 7	138 9 7
Doorgu Churn Bose and Tarreony Churn Bose,.....	207	60 0 0	535 14 5	4 5 6
Judge, Vignon and Newmarch, account J. Davidson,.....	350	100 0 0	1087 4 0	8 13 4
A. Thomson,.....	342	75 7 10	519 0 9	4 3 8
H. M. Elliot,.....	1770	61 12 4	561 0 0	4 8 11
	1918	51 18 11		
	59	100 0 0		
Adolph Cohn, for J. H. Cohn,.....	183	50 0 0	2980 8 11	23 3 9
	390	100 0 0		
	197	50 0 0		
	1807	25 0 0		
	503	50 0 0		
Charles Haffnagle, for W. Tyson,.....	660	69 4 8	1082 12 7	8 10 2
	590	83 8 1		
Joseph Patten,.....	608	50 0 0	751 6 4	6 1 1
Grump, Schorn and Co.,.....	129	126 0 0	358 9 3	2 14 6
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account G. F. MacClintock,.....	321	150 0 0	869 9 3	7 1 0
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account G. Lindsay,.....	701	50 0 0	1341 4 2	10 14 4
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account Major Genl. G. Cartwright,.....	105	15 0 0	478 1 0	3 13 10
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for A. D. Fordyce separate account,.....	490	108 6 8	1340 8 11	10 14 3
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for T. McAlpin and Co.,.....	175	88 8 2	956 8 2	7 12 8
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for Thomas Bunnell,.....	1839	25 0 0	602 13 2	4 14 4
C. R. Princep, for Mrs. Lock,.....	254	100 0 0	183 7 8	1 7 10
R. P. Calrow,.....	1943	60 12 8	679 11 5	5 8 3
J. S. Judge, for T. Hawkins,.....	365	61 17 7	425 8 1	3 7 4
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for J. Bibby and Son,.....			550 8 0	4 7 7
T. M. Robinson, for P. W. Miln,.....		9 1 11	75 4 0	0 7 7
James Nephew and Co., Attorneys Thurburn and Co.,.....			1401 10 6	11 6 2
G. J. Canner,.....			19 0 0	0 2 3
	Balance of account,			
	Ditto,			
J. P. Meik,.....	65	100 0 0	1006 0 8	8 8 9
James Davidson,.....	78	16 6 5	117 7 7	0 13 3
D. Robinson, account, Fletcher Alexander and Co.,.....			209 12 8	2 3 2
James Dew Kennedy,.....	79	310 12 1	2067 8 0	16 13 9
A. Mackintosh,.....	113	100 0 0		
	213	6 0 0	727 15 1	5 14 2

Errors Excepted,

JOHN COCHRANE,

Official Assignee.

Calcutta, 21st August 1854.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Vanama-
dec Potarjee, late of Mus-
lipatam a Serang of the
loop Sreeramloo, in the
employ of Dawsoree Nur-
singhoo Naadoo, but now
a prisoner, confined in the
Common Gaol of Calcutta,
an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st
day of July last, it was
ordered, that the hear-
ing in this matter shall
be on Saturday, the
7th day of October
next, and that the said
Insolvent do then at-
tend to be examined

by the said Court.

In the matter of William
Henry Beaumont, of Mul-
lengah, in Calcutta, Watch-
maker, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the
5th day of August
instant, it was order-
ed, that the first Sa-
turday in the month of September 1855, be ap-
pointed for the further hearing in this matter, and
unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day,
the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally,
as well as to his after acquired property from all
liability for debts, claims and demands of, and
against the said Insolvent, at the time of filing his
petition for relief.

Biddle and Sherrington, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Harry
Lyne Boyle, of Chowrin-
tee Road, in Calcutta,
Merchant and Trader,
carrying on trade
and business at Tank-
Square, jointly with one
Alexander Holmes Led-
lie, under the style of H.
L. Boyle and Co., and at
Melbourne, in Australia,
jointly with Jas. Holmes
Boyle, under the style of
Boyle and Co., an Insol-
vent.

On Saturday, the
5th day of August in-
stant, it was ordered,
that the first Saturday
in the month of Sep-
tember 1855, be ap-
pointed for the further
hearing in this matter,
and unless cause be
shown to the contrary
on that day, the said
Insolvent shall be dis-
charged personally as
well as to his after
acquired property,

from all liability for debts claims, and demands
of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of
filing his petition for relief.

In the matter of Alexan-
der Holmes Ledlie, of
Tank Square, in Calcutta,
Merchant and Trader, late-
ly carrying on trade and
business at Tank-Square,
in Calcutta, aforesaid, with
Harry Lyne Boyle, under
the style of H. L. Boyle
and Co., an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the
5th day of August
instant, it was order-
ed that the first Sa-
turday in the month
of September 1855,
be appointed for the
further hearing in this
matter and unless
cause be shown to the
contrary on that day, the
said Insolvent shall be
discharged personally as
well as to his after ac-
quired property from all
liability for debts, claims
and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at
the time of filing his petition for relief.

discharged personally as well as to his after ac-
quired property from all liability for debts, claims
and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at
the time of filing his petition for relief.

Oehme and Barrow, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, 18th August 1854.

In the matter of John
James Robinson, of Fort
William in Bengal, a Ser-
geant in Her Majesty's
70th Regiment of Infantry,
and a Trader, carrying
on business at Rangoon,
in the kingdom of Bur-
mah, under the name,
style and firm of J. W.
Wallace and Co., Clothiers,
Provisioners and Wine and
Spirit Merchants, an In-
solvent

Notice, that pur-
uant to an order, bear-
ing date the 15th day
of August instant, the
Schedule of the said
Insolvent was this-
day amended by in-
serting the words and
figures as set forth in
the said order.

Biddle and Sherrington, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, 23rd August 1854.

In the matter of Thomas
Newton, late of 62, Circular
Road, but now a prisoner
confined for debt in the
Great Jail of Calcutta, an
Insolvent.

Notice, that an ap-
plication for an *ad*
interim protection or-
der has been this-day
made by the said In-
solvent, and that such
application will be heard and disposed of by the
Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on
Friday, the 1st day of September next, at the hour
of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

In the matter of Mool-
chund Baboo, of Banstol-
lah Gully, at Burra Bazar,
in Calcutta, Merchant and
Agent, carrying on trade
and business as Merchant
and Shroff, under the firm
and style of Moolchund
Sewpersaud, and now a
prisoner in the Great Jail
of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an ap-
plication for an *ad*
interim protection
order has been this-
day made by the said
Insolvent, and that
such application will
be heard and disposed
of by the Acting
Commissioner of the
Insolvent Court, on
Friday, the 1st day of September next, at the hour
of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

“ Any Creditor of the said Insolvents
“ desirous of opposing such application, do appear
“ before the said Court at the time and place
“ aforesaid.

Kemp, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Sun-
bhoololl, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the
5th day of August
instant, it was ordered, that the petition of the
said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act
XI., Vic. cap. XXI., be and the same is hereby
dismissed.

Wight and Orr, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Golaum
Mosejofa and Shauk Hy-
der, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the
12th day of August
instant, it was ordered
that the said Insolvent be entitled to his personal
discharge under the Act XI., Vic. cap. XXI., as
to the several persons named in his schedule as
Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Anne M. Bean, an Insolvent.

In the matter of John Elloy, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Hector McNeil, an Insolvent. Joint Estate.

In the matter of James Cockburn, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Hector McNeil, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Rajkissen Day, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Robert Christian Powell, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Auhin Chinaman, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Charles John Cock, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Harry Lyne Boyle, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Alexander Holmes Ledlie, an Insolvent.

Chief Clerk's Office, 25th August 1854.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the said several Insolvents be respectively entitled to their personal discharge, under the Act XI., Vic. cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their respective Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

General Post Office Notifications.

Export Overland Mail to Southampton and Marseilles, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Oriental, direct from Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for Suez and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong,) intended for transmission by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessel Oriental, will be closed at this Office on Monday the 4th proximo.

C. K. DOVE,

Deputy Post-master General.

Fort William,
General Post Office,
The 22nd August 1854.

No. 2259.

THE Deputy Post Master General regrets to inform the public, that from a communication received from the Post Master of Tezporé it appears, that the Calcutta Mails of the 22nd ultimo, for Tezporé, Assam, Sebsaugor and Debrooghur, and also the Mails for those places sent from Gowhatty and Mungledye on the 31st idem, were totally lost, with the Dak Boat, on the night of the latter date, at "Pobamaree Chapree," a little above Mungledye. The accident is attributable to the falling in of the bank, which fell on the boat, and caused the same to sink immediately.

C. K. DOVE,

Deputy Post Master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office,
The 15th August 1854.

THE Business connected with the Calcutta Post Office having been made over exclusively to the charge of the Deputy Post Master General, the public are requested from this date to address that Officer direct, on all matters connected with that Office.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Post-master General of Bengal.

Calcutta, General Post Office,
The 1st July 1854.

Rangoon Post Office Notice.

LETTERS and Newspapers, which should be addressed to RANGOON only, are frequently directed by mistake to Pegu or Burmah, and letters, &c. intended for delivery in Pegu, Prome, Bassein and other places in the Provinces, are in like manner erroneously addressed to "Rangoon, Burmah." The Rangoon Post Master begs to notify that, with such vague directions, this Department is left to find out to which of the Stations such letters should be forwarded, and from want of information, great disappointment is felt when they are despatched to the wrong Station. To obviate this, it is desirable, that parties posting letters in Calcutta or elsewhere, should be careful to direct them to their respective Stations, and to inform their Agents and Correspondents, when leaving one place for another, of their change of address, to ensure letters being directed to the proper Station. A list of places in the Pegu Provinces or in Burmah, and their distance from Rangoon, is annexed below.

Donabew,	40 miles
Pegu,	55 "
Sittang,	67 "
Thongyeen,	90 "
Bassein,	95 "
Henzada,	95 "
Tonghoo,	130 "
Nonean,	120 "
Thayetinyo,	200 "
Meeaday,	205 "
Namean,	195 "
Prome,	200 "
Yeagheen,	160 "
Tapoon,	} Below Prome.
Tindan,	
Tayngheen,	
Yandoon,	

Letters addressed to public functionaries, whose head-quarters or residence is in Rangoon, should be addressed "Rangoon," instead of Pegu or Burmah; but if intended for delivery at other Stations, should be addressed to those Stations, the word Rangoon to be omitted.

(Signed) C. M. CRISP,

RANGOON POST OFFICE,
The 19th June 1854.

No. 1215.

THE above Notification from the Post Master of Rangoon is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,

Post-master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office,
The 5th July 1854.

Packets for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office.

Names of Vessels.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	Remarks.
Steamer Oriental	P. & O. S. N. Company,	5th Sept. 1854.	Suez,	Madras, Ceylon & Aden.	
...	Livingston, Dearman & Withers,	20th August,	Mauritius.		
...	Weinholt Brothers & Co.,	In a day or two,	Sydney.		
...	E. M. Cowell & Co.,	Ditto,	London.		

Calcutta, General Post Office, 25th August 1854.

C. K. Dove,
Deputy Post-master General.

Commercial Bank of India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH.

Rate of Exchange on the London Joint Stock Bank—

At 6 ms. ... not under £50,...	1-11	per Rupee.
" 4 "	1-10½	"
" 3 "	1-10¼	"
" 2 "	1-10½	"
" 1 "	1-10¾	"
At sight.....	1-10½	"

Delivery of the Bank's Drafts must be taken at the Office, except when applied for by Post, and particulars for drawing, it is requested, may be sent in at least a day before the closing of the Mails.

J. E. MacLACHLAN, Agent.

To the Shareholders of the India General Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Monday the 18th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company.

After the general business of the day, this Meeting will be made special for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the suspension of Mr. H. N. P. Grant from the Office of Secretary and passing such resolutions as may be necessary.

By order of the Directors,

J. F. STACE,
Acting Secretary.

I. G. S. N. Co.'s Office,
110, Street Ghant, Calcutta,
31st July 1854.

For Dacca and Gowhatty in Assam.

To leave on or about the 7th Proximo.

THE Thames, with the S. orma in tow. For Freight or Passage apply at the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,

Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

Government Boat Office,
The 18th Aug. 1854.

For Allahabad.

THE Goomtee, in tow of the Megna, will be despatched on the 31st August. For Freight of small Packages and Passage, apply at the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,

Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

Notice to Mariners.

DEVAAR LIGHTHOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES hereby give Notice, that a LIGHTHOUSE has been built upon the ISLAND of DEVAAR, at the Entrance to the BAY of CAMPBELLTOWN, in the County of ARGYLL, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of MONDAY 10th July 1854, and every Night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening till the return of daylight in the morning.

The following is a Specification of the Lighthouse, and the Appearance of the Light, by MR. DAVID STEVENSON, Engineer to the Commissioners.

The LIGHTHOUSE is in N. Lat. 55° 25' 45", and W. Long. 5° 32' 16".

The DEVAAR LIGHT will be known to Mariners as a REVOLVING LIGHT, which shows a bright white Light once every half-minute.

The Light is elevated about 120 feet above the level of high water of ordinary spring tides, and may be seen at the distance of about 15 nautic miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere: to a nearer observer, in favourable circumstances, the Light will not wholly disappear between the intervals of greatest brightness. The arc, illuminated by this Light, extends from about S. ½ E. by compass to about W. ½ N., and faces Northwards.

And the COMMISSIONERS hereby further GIVE NOTICE, that Her Majesty, by Order in Council, dated 29th December 1853, was pleased to order and direct that, upon the Erection and Lighting of the said Light upon the Island of Devaar, there should be paid, in respect thereof, for every Vessel belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (the same not belonging to Her Majesty or being navigated wholly in ballast,) and for every Foreign Vessel, which by any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, Convention or Treaty, shall be privileged to enter the Ports of the United Kingdom, upon paying the same Duties of Tonnage as are paid by British Vessels, the same not being navigated wholly in ballast, which shall pass or derive benefit from the said Light, that is, which shall arrive at or depart from any Port or Place in the Bay or Loch of Campbeltown, if, the burthen of the same shall not exceed Fifty Tons, Six-pence, and if the same shall exceed Fifty Tons, for each additional Fifty Tons, or part of Fifty Tons, Six-pence.

And Her Majesty was further pleased to order and direct, by the said Order in Council, that in respect of the said Light on Devaar, and in respect of another light in Loch Ryan, on the South side of the Basin of the Clyde erected by the said Commissioners, there shall be paid by every Vessel before described, and under the exemptions aforesaid, which shall navigate on a distinct voyage within the Great Basin of the Clyde, bounded by a line drawn from the Point of Corsewall to Glenarm in Ireland, on the South-east, and from another line drawn from the Mull of Kintyre to Fairhead, in Ireland, on the North-west, and on all other sides by the coasts of Ireland and Scotland surrounding the said Basin, a similar rate of Toll to that above set forth, being at the rate of Three-pence for each of the said Lights.

Double the said respective Tolls for every Foreign Vessel not privileged as aforesaid.

Provided always, that Vessels arriving at or departing from any port or place within Loch Ryan, or within Campbeltown Loch, and paying the rates for such respective voyages, shall not in addition be liable in payment of the rates for navigating the Basin of the Clyde.

The above rates are, by another Order in Council, declared to be subject to the following abatements on payment :—

Over-sea Vessels, Twenty-five per cent.

Coasting Vessels, Ten per cent.

By Order of the Board,

ALEX. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary.

Northern Lighthouse Office, }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1854. }

No. 4277.

MEMO.—Published for general information.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

H. HOWE,

Secretary.

Fort William, }
The 15th August 1854. }

East Indian Mailway.

TO CONTRACTORS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS
TENDERS will be received for the construction of two floating Landing Stages or Pontoons, with bridges connecting them with the shore, for the Calcutta and Howrah sides of the River.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Seapore, Howrah, on and after the 29th of August, and Tenders will be received not later than the 6th September next, by

R. MACDONALD STEPHENSON,

Managing Director and Agent

29, Theatre Road,
Calcutta, 23rd Aug. 1854. }

East Indian Mailway.

TRAINS leave Howrah and Hooghly, stopping at Bally, Serampore and Chandernagore, at the following hours :—

	h. m.	h. m.
From Howrah	10-30 A. M.	and 5-30 P. M.
" Hooghly	8-23 A. M.	and 3-38 P. M.

R. MACDONALD STEPHENSON,

Managing Director and Agent

29, Theatre Road,
Calcutta, 12th Aug. 1854. }

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership Businesses lately carried on by us, the undersigned at Calcutta, in the East Indies, and at Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, under the style of Kelsall, Hoare and Co., have this-day been respectively dissolved by mutual consent, as witnessed our hands this Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

T. S. KELSALL.

E. C. BUXTON.

RICHARD HOARE

EDWARD MILLER

By his Attorney, Richard Hoare.

Witnesses,

THOS. HEELIS,

Manchester.

RICHARD DAWES,

London.

WITH reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Seddon Kelsall, in the Firms of Kelsall, Hoare and Co., in Calcutta and Manchester, ceased on the 30th of June last, and that the Business heretofore in Calcutta will be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and Firm of HOARE, MILLER AND CO.

RICHARD HOARE,

By his Attorney, Edward Miller.

EDMUND CHARLES BUXTON,

By his Attorney, Edward Miller.

EDWARD MILLER.

Calcutta, 16th August 1854.

LIST OF PACKAGES LYING UNCLAIMED ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF.

Date of Landing.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1853 January,...	7th,	2 Cases J B T in diamond,.....	St. Croix.
February, ..	26th,	1 Package, S. D. & Sons, Calcutta,.....	Ripsima Anna Maria.
March, ..	17th,	3 Cases, marked CH H in double triangle,	Rob Roy.
May,	28th,	1 Case, marked P "	Juliana.
June,	9th,	1 Case, Rear-Admiral Hon'ble F. B. Pellew, Com- mander-in-Chief,	Ayrshire.
July,	28th,	1 Case Unknown, no mark,	Gloriosa.
August, ..	19th,	1 Case, Mrs. M. Michael,	Ripsima Anna Maria.
September, ..	1st,	1 Parcel, marked S in diamond, W. O. Young, Esq., ..	Golconda.
Ditto,	6th,	1 Package, Mr. Forster,	Monarchy.
November, ..	21st,	1 Case Merchandise, Mr. J. Gibson,.....	Niobe.
Ditto,	23rd,	1 Box Unknown, W. Bradford,	George Hallet.
December, ..	3rd,	1 Bale Jute, no mark,	Homer.
1854 March,	1st,	1 Case Merchandise, marked L C in triangle, 17,	Fulwood.
Ditto,	do.,	1 ditto ditto, marked MS P	Ditto.
Ditto,	do.,	1 ditto ditto, marked C in diamond,.....	Ditto.
May,	11th,	1 ditto Unknown, D. W. Hogan,	Futtay Salam.
Ditto,	15th,	1 Tub Unknown, marked R R,	Aratoon Apar.
June,	8th,	1 Box Clock weights, marked C L in diamond, 158,....	Rockall.
Ditto,	15th,	18 Pieces Sapan-wood,	Shanghai.
July,	7th,	1 Bag Horn Pieces, marked T,	Asiatic.
August, ..	14th,	1 Bale Merchandise marked F & J L M 121	Helen Douglas.
Ditto,	18th,	1 Case J. H. Batten, Esq.,	Spirit of the Deep.
Ditto,	23rd,	1 Box Merchandise,	Eugenia.
Ditto,	do.,	1 Cask Paint,	Ditto.
Unknown, ..		1 Case, Archibald McKeen,	Mary Stoddard.
Ditto,		1 Small Box, marked M in diamond,	Parland.
Ditto,		1 Large Case, marked C A,	Unknown.
Ditto,		1 Small Box, marked H S in double diamond,	Ditto.
Ditto,		1 Case, marked S. & Co. in diamond, 2,	Ditto.
Ditto,		1 Small box, marked R F in diamond, 1-30	Ditto.
Ditto,		1 Case Brandy,	Ditto.
Ditto,		1 Case Mrs. S Jones,	Ditto.
Ditto,		1 Package, mark defaced,	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, CUSTOM HOUSE, WHARF DEPT., }
The 25th August, 1854. }

W. BRACKEN,
Collector of Govt. Customs.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, and
MR. THOMAS C. LESLIE are this-day admitted
Partners in our Firm.

DENT AND CO.

Hong-Kong, }
1st July 1854. }

LOST.—First halves of Bank of Bengal Notes,
Nos. 3125, 7556, 8304, 16198, 17259 for Co.'s
Rupees 10 each.

LOST.—Second half of a Bank of Bengal Note,
No. 48532 for Co.'s Rs. 50, the payment of which
has been stopped at the Bank.

LOST.—First half of a Bank of Bengal Note,
No. 18911 for Co.'s Rs. 10, the payment of
which has been stopped at the Bank.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

Land-Sale Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeable to Section XVI., Act I of 1845, the under-mentioned Estate in Zillah Tirhoot will be re-sold, (the original purchaser having failed to make good the purchase-money) at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday the 7th September 1854 or 1st Assin 1262 F. S., for arrears of Revenue.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1174.—Bissonpooraputtee, Pergunnah Gudawsund ; recorded proprietor, Ukoolall ; raddar jumma, rupees 2-12-0.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
The 18th August 1854. }

EDWIN MARTIN,
Collector.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Notification.

THE 14TH MAY 1853.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. for the execution of the Government Printing Work, from the 1st July next, Public officers employed under this Government are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of the Government Work from and after that date.

Cecil Beadon, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of November next:—
A Bill for the further Improvement of the Law as administered in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts; for the transfer and abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction thereof; and for giving additional powers in certain cases to Justices of the Peace, with regard to offences committed out of their jurisdiction.

I. The business of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, after this Act comes into operation, shall be transacted on four divisions or sides of the Court only, viz., the Plea, the Equity, the Admiralty, and the Crown side.

II. In any suit brought on the Admiralty side of any of the Supreme Courts, or in any Vice-Admiralty Court in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, which is likely to involve any question of nautical skill, the Court shall have power to summon from persons possessing such skill one or more, not exceeding three in number, to sit as Assessor or Assessors to the Court on the trial of the cause; but such Assessor or Assessors shall not be required to deliver his or their opinion or opinions publicly; and the Judge or Judges may retire and confer with him or them in private, and the decision of the case shall rest with the Court.

III. The Court shall have power to allow a remuneration to each Assessor for his attendance, at the rate of one Gold Mohur each a day,

and such remuneration shall be in the first instance payable by the Promovent, as part of his costs in the cause.

IV. The Assessors must swear, or solemnly affirm, or must affirm as the case may be, that they will give their opinion honestly and truly according to the Evidence.

V. The jurisdiction which the said Supreme Courts possessed prior to the passing of this Act on their Ecclesiastical side shall cease on that side and be transferred entirely to the Equity side of the Court, except as to suits pending at the time when this Act comes into force, and the jurisdiction as to matters of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction shall be limited to Causes Testamentary, including Administrations and Causes

Matrimonial. Provided that in any suit for restitution of conjugal rights, the Court shall be at liberty to limit its sentence to one for alimony,

without making any order to compel cohabitation. VI. The procedure as to matters which were of Ecclesiastical cognizance, and which are directed to be transferred to the Equity side, shall be that which may be in force on the Equity side, modified by the Rules and Orders of the Court, so far as it may require to be modified in order to give effect to this Act.

VII. When any Probate or Letters of Administration has, or have been granted by any one of the said Supreme Courts to any other person than the Administrator General of such Presidency, respectively, and there are Assets of the Estate in any of the other Presidencies, it shall not be necessary to obtain any fresh grant of

Business of Supreme Courts to be transacted on four sides only, viz., Plea, Equity, Admiralty, and Crown side.

In Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty suits, Court empowered to call in Assessors.

Remuneration of Assessors.

Assessors to be sworn, &c.

Limitation of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Proviso, as to cohabitation.

Procedure in Ecclesiastical matters to be the same as on the Equity side.

Probate or Letters of Administration granted by Supreme Court in one Presidency to have effect throughout British India.

Probate or fresh Administration in any other of such Presidencies, but the one first granted shall operate throughout the territories of British India, and shall, as to any Assets therein, be of the same force and effect as if it had been granted by the authority of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which such Assets may be.

VIII. Clause 1st. When any Letters of Adminis-

Letters of Administration granted by any Supreme Court after grant of Probate or Letters of Administration by the Supreme Court of another Presidency, may be revoked.

Letters of Administration shall have been granted by any other of the Supreme Courts after such first grant as aforesaid, and without the assent of the Executor or Administrator to whom such first grant has been made of Probate or Letters of Administration as the case may be, such letters shall be liable to be revoked by the Court granting the same on the application of the Executor or Administrator under the first grant;

But acts of Administrator under the second grant to be in the meantime valid, &c.

Administrator under

Administrator under second grant to be accountable after revocation to Executor or Administrator under first grant.

hands to be distributed.

Clause 2nd. When Administration, or Adminis-

A grant in one Presidency to the Administrator General ex-officio shall empower the Administrator General in other Presidencies, respectively, to collect and distribute Assets in each, without applying for fresh grants to the Courts of their respective Presidencies, saving rights as to Commission.

Assets within his Presidency, in the collection and distribution of them, in like manner as if he had taken out Letters of Administration in the Presidency in which he is Administrator General, and each shall be entitled to his Commission on the Assets collected and distributed by him, as though there had been separate grants of Letters of Administration to each; and the Letters of Administration to the Administrator General, by virtue of his office, shall be expressed so as to give to each Administrator General in each Presidency the right to collect and distribute the effects in his Presidency, and each shall be answerable for his own acts and defaults only, and not for those of any other Administrator General. And when any Administrator General has taken out Letters of Administration, and he has reason to believe that there are Assets in another Presidency, he shall forthwith certify under his hand to the Administrator General, of such Presidency, the fact of his having taken out such Letters of Administration, and shall give such information as he possesses as to the existence of Assets in the Presidency of the Administrator General to whom such communication is addressed. And it is further enacted, that each Administrator General shall give notice, in like manner as the Administrator General taking out Letters of Administration is obliged to give notice, that he

claims to administer in his Presidency, by virtue of such grant of the Court which issued the Letters describing it, and thereupon any party disputing his right and intending to claim the right to probate, or to administer in that Presidency to which such notice relates, may apply to the Supreme Court of the Presidency of the Administrator giving such notice, for a grant to himself, and to revoke, so far as it relates to the particular Presidency, the original grant, which the said Court shall have power to do as fully as if such grant had been one of that Court. It is further enacted, that such certificate shall, on its production, be sufficient proof of the grant of such original Letters, which shall be judicially presumed to be in the regular form directed by this Act.

IX. When any suit is instituted in any of

Supreme Court may, in any Equity suit, determine questions of Law arising therein.

Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on the Equity side thereof, such Court shall proceed with the suit if it embraces any matter of equitable jurisdiction,

and in such suit determine all matters, whether of Law or Equity, that therein arise, and give all such consequential relief as may be necessary to give full effect to the rights determined, and in so doing shall have power to bring

And may bring before it by notice persons interested, though not parties to the suit.

before it, by notice, provided such person be subject to its jurisdiction, any person not a party to the suit, whose rights may appear to be affected by the enforcement of such consequential relief.

X. In any Bill or Claim which is filed in any

In suits for specific performance, Supreme Court may award damages instead of decreeing specific performance.

of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts after the time when this Act comes into effect, for the specific performance of any agreement, the relief may be asked in the alternative for

a specific performance or for damages, and the Court shall have power to award damages if it think that, under the circumstances, it would not be equitable, or proper, or practicable, to give relief by specific performance, in like manner, and to as full an extent as damages might be given in an action at Law for the same breach of agreement.

XI. When any action is instituted in any of

Equitable defences allowed to actions instituted on the Plea side.

Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on the Plea side thereof, such Court shall proceed with the action if it embraces any matter of jurisdiction on the Plea

side of the Court, and all defences on equitable grounds which might have been made the subject of an application to a Court of Equity to restrain proceedings at Law, in such a suit, under the like circumstances, shall be made matter of defence in that suit; and no

Bills to restrain progress of suits on the Plea side not allowed.

Bill shall be filed to restrain or interfere with the progress of the suit on the Plea side; and in like manner the Court

shall hear and determine in such action any equitable defence on the part of the Plaintiff to any set-off or counter-claim which may be pleaded by the Defendant; and it shall have power, on

Plaintiff may set up any equitable defence to set-off or counter-claim.

the application of Court on its Plea side may make orders

either party, by an order in the nature of an injunction, to stay the further prosecution of

the nature of in-
junctions.

the action, pending any inquiry which it may see fit to direct, and also to restrain the opposite party, either temporarily or perpetually, from doing any act with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, as a Court of Equity might have restrained such party upon a Bill filed, and granting an injunction against him.

XII. From the time, when this Act comes into operation, Her Majesty's Supreme Courts shall have jurisdiction to try on the Plea side an action on a lost negotiable Bill of Exchange or other negotiable security, as

which, before this Act came into operation, the remedy would have been on the Equity side of the Court alone, and shall have power to order indemnity to be given by the Plaintiff recovering in such action, in like manner as it would have been ordered by the Court on the Equity side thereof, and to stay execution until such security is given. And the several Courts of Small Causes at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, shall have, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, the same jurisdiction and powers as are hereby enforced in the Supreme Courts, as to such causes of action.

XIII. If in any action at Law it becomes necessary for the determination of the rights of the parties to take an account which cannot be conveniently taken in open Court, the Court shall have power to direct the

account to be taken in like manner as upon a Bill or Claim filed on the Equity side of the

Court, and may, if there is no other question to be tried or decided in the cause, stay

further proceedings therein until such account be taken, and the certificate of the Judge or Officer taking the account shall be

sufficient proof of the result of such account.

XIV. In any action or suit, whether original

or continued by revivor, or in any stage thereof, where-

in a question arises, whether an Executor or Adminis-

trator or other Representative has Assets to satisfy the de-

mand, the opposite party shall not be bound to allege or to

prove the existence of such Assets, but may call on the

Executor or Administrator, or such Representative, either to admit Assets

sufficient to satisfy the demand, or to show that

he either never received any Assets of his testator or intestate, or that he has duly applied and ac-

counted for the same.

XV. All choses in action and rights, capable

of being recovered and enforced at Law, and which are now

assignable in Equity only, shall be assignable at Law, and in every action for the

recovery thereof at Law, the Assignee shall sue for the same in his own name, and not in the name of the As-

signor, and in every such action

the right of the Plaintiff to recover shall be sub-

ject to any claim of set-off which the Defendant may have

either against the Plaintiff personally or had against the original or any successive As-

signor before notice of such assignment.

XVI. It shall not be necessary to make the Assignor a party to an action at Law or suit in Equity by the Assignee of any chose in action

against the party liable in respect of the matter assigned, and such party liable shall, in the ab-

sence of fraud on his part, be as effectually dis-

charged from his original liability, by the pro-

ceedings in such action or suit, as he would have been, had the alleged Assignor of such chose in

action been a party to such proceedings.

XVII. All Assets, which are Assets in a Court of Equity, shall also be

Assets at Law, and all debts, whatever the nature of them, shall be paid *pari passu* after the death of

any Debtor dying after the passing of this Act, by his

personal Representatives, or in any suit for the adminis-

tration of the Estate of the said Debtor, that this provision shall not

impair or affect any mortgage, pledge, or lien, legal or equi-

table, whether given by the Law or the act of the party, or any payment *bond fide* made by any such Representative in

ignorance of the insolvency of the Estate.

XVIII. A receiver shall have authority to bring any action in respect

of the property of which he is appointed receiver, in his

own name as receiver, but such action shall not be brought

without the assent of the Court which has appointed him a receiver; and shall be under its con-

trol, so far as the same may be exercised without

clashing with the authority of any other Court.

XIX. All persons appointed by Letters *ad colligendum bona*, shall take the

legal Estate for the purpose of protecting the Estate, and shall

have authority to bring actions in the same manner as Adminis-

trators may sue; but they shall not have authority to

alienate the Estate without the order of the Court under

whose authority they act.

XX. When the Plaintiff or Defendant respec-

tively require discovery in aid of an action at Law, or defence

thereto, in any of Her Majesty's said Supreme Courts, it

shall be lawful for such party by affidavit to state the reason

why he requires discovery and as to what it is required; and

if it sees that such discovery ought to be given, shall direct that the party to

the suit from whom the discovery is sought may answer to interrogatories to be exhibited to him

where Plaintiff or Defendant require discovery in aid of any

action or defence thereto. Court may, if satisfied with the affidavit

of such party, direct the opposite party to answer interrogatories.

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Where Plaintiff or Defendant require discovery in aid of any

Proviso that the party seeking discovery must pay the costs of obtaining it.

event of the suit, in like manner as if a Bill of pure discovery had been filed on the Equity side of the Court and answered. Provided always,

Further proviso as to power of Court to compel a full answer and to provide for costs thereof.

that the Court shall have and exercise the same power to compel a full answer to such interrogatories as it might have exercised had such interrogatories been filed in a suit for discovery in the Equity side of the Court, and shall have the same power as to the costs of procuring such full answer as it would possess in the Equity side of the Court, if the answer to a Bill of Discovery were insufficient.

XXI. And whereas it is desirable to avoid the inconvenience of making public bodies parties to suits, in which they have no interest, and where the contest is as to the right to property of which they are only the depositaries or managers for others, it is further enacted,

Supreme Court may, in a summary way, without Bill filed, restrain East India Company from paying interest on, or renewing or parting with, Government Paper deposited in Treasury.

come due on any of the Promissory Notes of the said Company, commonly called Government Paper, or from renewing or permitting the renewal of any such Government Paper, or from parting with any Government Paper, which may have been paid into or deposited in the Public Treasury; and also to restrain any other public

And any public Company from transferring or paying dividends on any Stock or Share.

Company, whether incorporated or not, from permitting the transfer of any Stock or Shares in such Company, which may be standing in the name or names of any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, in the books of such Company, or from paying any dividend or dividends due or to become due thereon.

XXII. Every order to be made upon such motion or petition as in the preceding Section mentioned, shall describe the Promissory Notes, or specify the amount of the Stock, or the particular Shares to be affected thereby, and the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, in which the same shall be standing; and upon the application of any party interested may be discharged, varied, or continued, as the justice of the case may require, by the Court granting the same, and the Court shall have power to award such costs upon any such application as it shall see fit.

XXIII. In no case, except by special order of Court, shall any Company, or any Servant or Officer of any Company, against which proceedings may be taken under the provisions of the last Sections of this Act, be made a

Such orders may be varied or discharged, &c.

No Company or Officer of a Company to be made a party to such proceedings, except by special order of Court.

But Court may order East India or other Company how to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, Shares, &c., although Company not party to suit or proceeding.

party, either to the application for obtaining the order to restrain, or to any application to discharge, vary, or continue such order, or to any suit or proceeding which may be instituted, either before or after the issuing of such order, for the purpose of determining the title or right to the Government Paper, or other Stock or Shares which may be the subject of such order; and in every such suit or proceeding, it shall be lawful for the Court

wherein the same is pending to order the East India Company or any of the Officers thereof or any other public Company or any of the Servants or Officers thereof, to deal with the Government Paper, Stock, or Shares which are the subject

of the said suit or proceeding, or the interest or dividends of such Government Paper, Stock, or Share as the said Court may deem just, although the Company or person upon whom such order is made is not a party to the suit or proceeding where the same is made.

XXIV. No action or suit shall lie against the East India Company or any public Company, or any of the Officers or Servants thereof, respectively, for any thing done, or omitted to be done, by them, or any of them, in pursuance of any order made under the provisions of the foregoing Sections; but any person aggrieved by such order must assert his rights against the party at whose instance the same

shall have been obtained.

Remedy of party aggrieved by any such order

shall have been obtained.

XXV. And whereas by Act No. XVII. of 1852, it has been made lawful for persons interested, or claiming to be interested, in any question cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts within the factories of the East India Company, on the Equity, Plea, Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty sides thereof, respectively, to concur in stating such question in the form of a special case for the opinion of such Courts, in which special case such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby, are to be admitted and stated; and whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act and to enable such persons, in the form of a special case, to take the opinion of the Court upon the questions of fact as well as upon the questions of law in dispute between them, it is enacted that, from the time when this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for any persons desirous of stating a question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the said Court, but unable to concur upon all the facts necessary to enable the Court to determine such question, to state both the facts and documents which are admitted between them, and the questions of fact which are *bona fide* in dispute between them, and to pray for the decision of the Court upon such disputed questions of fact, and subject thereof for its opinion upon any question of Law or Equity arising either upon the facts as admitted, or upon facts as found, or upon both together; and

Committee of lunatics, guardians, &c., may concur in such statements.

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hand, and the guardian of an infant, and a guardian specially appointed by the Court for the purpose of concurring in a case; and the Court in the appointment of such special guardian shall respectively have, and may exercise such and the same power of concurrence in a case involving disputed issues of the fact, as heretofore they had, and might have exercised with respect to a special case stated under the said recited Act.

XXVI. Upon any special case involving disputed questions of fact, the Court shall have power in its discretion, either to determine the case subject to its finding upon certain issues of fact, or to proceed to the trial of such issues, and to reserve its decision upon the other questions in the case, until such facts shall have been found; and upon the trial of any issues of fact requiring the examination of witnesses, it shall proceed in the same manner, and shall have the same power of examining and dealing with such witnesses as it would have had upon the trial of an issue directed under Act XXI. of 1848.

Upon the trial of issues arising out of such special cases, and requiring examination of witnesses, Court to proceed as under Act XXI. of 1848.

trial of an issue directed under Act XXI. of 1848.

XXVII. Except so far as they are modified by this Act, all the provisions of the said recited Act XVII. of 1852, relating to the statement and determination of special cases stated under that Act, and to the effect of such determination, and to the right of having a special case re-heard, or of appealing from the decision thereon, shall extend to and apply to special cases involving disputed questions of fact.

XXVIII. From the time when this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for any parties who are desirous to try, without formal pleadings, any question within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts, which is *bonâ fide* in dispute between them, to present to any of the said Courts a petition verified by affidavit, and stating that the question or questions to be tried are *bonâ fide* in dispute between them, and the nature thereof, and that all the litigant parties consent to have such question or questions tried without formal pleadings, and are subject to or submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Court to order that such question or questions shall be tried without pleadings, and to proceed to try the same as if the several issues of fact or law had been regularly raised upon formal pleadings, and to give judgment or make a decree in a summary way accordingly; and the judgment so given, or the decree so made, shall be entered, and execution shall issue thereon, and the parties shall be bound thereby, in such and the same manner and to the same extent as upon a judgment recovered, or a decree made in a regular suit.

Parties may by consent have questions in dispute between them tried without formal pleadings.

Judgment or decree thereon to have same effect as judgment or decree in a regular suit.

XXIX. When any trial for any crime in any of the Supreme Courts, by reason of its length, requires to be adjourned until another day, the Court shall, on its adjournment, permit the Jurors to go

meeting again.

at large until the time of meeting again according to the adjournment, unless under the particular circumstances of any case such course seem inexpedient.

XXX. When the Jury retire to consider their verdict, the Court may, if it see fit to do so, order them to be supplied with suitable accommodation, lights, and food, &c.

XXXI. In any criminal trial by Jury in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, if the Jury, after they have retired to consider their verdict, cannot agree thereon, then, after they have remained six hours in deliberation on the case, they may return into Court and declare their inability to agree, and if the Court shall not send them back to consider the case further, and if the majority, not being less than 3-4ths in number of the whole twelve, are agreed, the Foreman shall declare, without naming or otherwise distinguishing the individuals composing the majority or minority, that 9, 10, or 11, as the case may be, have agreed on their verdict, but that the Jurors are not unanimous; and thereupon the verdict shall be recorded as the verdict of the major part of the Jury, stating therein how many Jurors agree in that verdict, and the verdict so delivered shall, to all intents and purposes, be as valid in Law as if it had been the verdict of an unanimous Jury, and the judgment shall be entered upon it, as on a verdict of the majority given according to Law; and it shall not be necessary to record in the judgment the opinion of the minority.

If Jury cannot agree after six hours' deliberation, but a majority of not less than 3-4ths are agreed, verdict of such majority to be as valid as if Jury unanimous.

XXXII. If, after a Jury in any such criminal trial in any of the said Supreme Courts shall have been in deliberation on their verdict for a time, which, with reference to the amount of evidence in the case, shall appear to the Court ample for a full and deliberate consideration of the evidence, not being less in any case than six hours, they shall return into Court and state that 3-4ths in number are not agreed, and express their inability to agree, the Court may discharge them from giving a verdict; and in that case the Defendant shall be liable to be tried again for the same offence, but only once again, and shall not be put on his trial a third time, whatever be the result of the second trial, provided the same proceed to an end without interruption by sickness or death, or other sudden accident after the commencement of such second trial.

If after six hours' deliberation 3-4ths of Jury are not agreed, the Court may discharge Jury, and defendant may be tried again for the same offence.

But in no case Defendant to be put on his trial for the same offence a third time, if the second trial proceeded to an end without interruption.

XXXIII. If the Court, where the Jury is so discharged as aforesaid, shall be of opinion, either from the slightness of the proof and the apparent difficulty of procuring better proof on another trial, or from the slightness of the offence in itself, or under the circumstances of its commission, that a second prosecution would not advance the interests of Justice, it shall have power to direct by its order, to be endorsed on the Record, that no other prosecution for that offence shall take place; and that order may be pleaded in bar of any other prosecution for that offence.

Where Jury discharged from verdict, Court empowered, under certain circumstances, to order that no second prosecution shall take place.

XXXIV. If any other prosecution should be

If after such order a second prosecution be instituted, Court may direct a plea to be preferred for the Defendant.

instituted in the same Court for that offence, the Court may order the Clerk of the Crown to prepare such plea for the Defendant, if he have not counsel and desire it, and may allow him to withdraw his plea of Not Guilty at any stage of the cause before verdict, and put in the above plea.

XXXV. Where any offence which may be

Justices of the Peace empowered to inquire into offences committed on the High Seas or places on land beyond the limits of their Commissions.

tried in any of the Supreme Courts has been committed on the High Seas or other place beyond the jurisdiction of any Justice of the Peace, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, within the limits of

whose jurisdiction the offender may afterward be, on complaint or information of such offence, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such offender, and he shall have power and authority by such warrant to order the party to be brought before himself, or some other Justice of the Peace, in the same Commission, or before a Justice of the Peace in and for the place where the offence was committed, for examination, with a view to the commitment of such person for trial before such Supreme Court; and the Justice of the Peace before whom such party shall be brought shall proceed in the same mode in such examination, and in taking and forwarding the depositions, and shall have the same powers in all respects for the summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise, as if the offence had been committed within the limits of his jurisdiction as such Justice, and the depositions taken in such mode and returned shall be subject to all Laws that apply to depositions taken before Justices of the Peace, for crimes committed on land, and which they must, conformably to Law, send up on commitment to the Supreme Court.

XXXVI. Whenever a private person, or a public

Private persons and public Officers to have same authority in respect of offences committed on the High Seas as on land.

Officer, may arrest or detain, on suspicion or charge, for a reasonable time, with a view to inquiry, or to bring the arrested person before a Peace Officer or Justice of the Peace, on such matter of suspicion or charge, supposing the offence to be committed on land, such arrest and detention shall be justifiable also by such persons respectively for crimes of the same class committed at sea, but subject to the same limits as to the right of arrest and conduct in assertion of such right as apply to crimes of the same class committed on land.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of November next:—

A Bill to extend the operation of, and regulate the mode of executing Writs of Execution in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.
Whereas it is desirable to extend the operation of, and regulate the conduct of Writs of Execution

Preamble.

enacted that,

I. Under any

Sheriff empowered under any writ of fieri facias issued on any side of Supreme Court to seize immoveable property.

issues, whether his legal or equitable,

And money, bank-notes, debts, &c.

other securities for money, and also debts belonging to the said person, and the Sheriff or other Officer having the execution of the writ shall be at

And to pay money or bank-notes to executive creditor.

or a sufficient part thereof, and shall, with the order

And with the order of the Court to endorse over, and without such order to hold cheques, bills of exchange, &c.

as a security or securities for the amount by such writ of fieri facias directed to be levied, or so much thereof as shall not have been otherwise

And to sue in his own name for amount secured by bills of exchange, &c.

of the sum or sums secured thereby, or for any

Or for debts.

shall have arrived; and the payment to such Sheriff or other Officer, or to the party entitled under such endorsement or transfer, by the party liable, with or without suit, or the recovery and levying execution against the party so liable, shall discharge him to the extent of such payment or of such recovery and levy in execution, as the case may be, from his liability on any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondie, bond, specialty, security, and debt; and such Sheriff or other Officer may, and shall pay over to the party suing out such writ, the money so to be recovered or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the amount by such writ directed to be levied; and if after satisfaction of the amount so to be levied, together with Sheriff's poundage, and all lawful charges and expenses, any surplus shall remain in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer, the same shall be paid to the party against whom such writ shall be so issued, unless the same is duly attached in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer.

Provido as to indemnity for Sheriff.

Provided that no Sheriff or other Officer shall be bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondie, Company's paper, bond, specialty, security, or debt, unless the party suing out such execution shall give security to the Sheriff for indemnifying him from all costs and expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he may become liable in consequence thereof, the nature and amount of such security to be determined, in case they cannot agree, by the proper Officer of the Court in which such action

out of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts in certain cases, It is

writ of fieri facias issued in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, on any side of the Court, may be seized and taken any lands, houses, or other immoveable property of the party against whose effects such writ

estate or interest therein be legal or equitable, as also money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange,

promissory notes, hoondies, Government paper, bonds, or

other securities for money, and also debts belonging to the said person, and the Sheriff or other Officer having the execution of the writ shall be at

liberty to pay or deliver over to the party suing out such execution any money or bank-notes which shall so be seized,

thereof, and shall, with the order

of the Court, endorse over or transfer, and without such order shall hold any such cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or other securities for money

as a security or securities for the amount by such writ of fieri facias directed to be levied, or so much thereof as shall not have been otherwise

levied and raised, and may, where he retains the same, sue in his own name as such Sheriff or Officer, for the recovery

of the sum or sums secured thereby, or for any

debt seized as aforesaid, when

the time of payment thereof shall have arrived; and the payment to such Sheriff or other Officer, or to the party entitled under such endorsement or transfer, by the party liable, with or without suit, or the recovery and levying execution against the party so liable, shall discharge him to the extent of such payment or of such recovery and levy in execution, as the case may be, from his liability on any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondie, bond, specialty, security, and debt; and such Sheriff or other Officer may, and shall pay over to the party suing out such writ, the money so to be recovered or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the amount by such writ directed to be levied; and if after satisfaction of the amount so to be levied, together with Sheriff's poundage, and all lawful charges and expenses, any surplus shall remain in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer, the same shall be paid to the party against whom such writ shall be so issued, unless the same is duly attached in the hands of such Sheriff or other Officer.

Provido as to indemnity for Sheriff.

Provided that no Sheriff or other Officer shall be bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, hoondie, Company's paper, bond, specialty, security, or debt, unless the party suing out such execution shall give security to the Sheriff for indemnifying him from all costs and expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he may become liable in consequence thereof, the nature and amount of such security to be determined, in case they cannot agree, by the proper Officer of the Court in which such action

shall be brought, or if the Court shall so order, by some other person to be appointed by the Court for such purpose; and the expense of the proceedings to obtain such security shall be deducted out of any money to be recovered in such action, and the net proceeds only in this and other cases provided for by this Act shall be considered as received in satisfaction of the debt due to the executive creditor.

II. If the Sheriff or other Officer under any writ of *fiat facias* shall seize any Government paper standing in the name of, or belonging to the party against whose property such writ shall be issued, he shall have power to receive the interest due on such Government paper, whether specially endorsed or otherwise, and to sign a receipt for the same; and also to sell and dispose of such Government paper through a broker at the market rate of the day; and if the endorsement of such party shall be required to transfer such Government paper, the Sheriff or other public Officer shall endorse the same, thus—“A. B. by C. D., Sheriff”; and such endorsement shall be as effectual to pass the said Government paper, and to give a good title to the holder thereof, as if the same had been endorsed by the party himself or his duly constituted Attorney.

III. No debt shall be sold by the Sheriff under the process of the said Court, any Charter of any of the said Supreme Courts to the contrary notwithstanding, but the same shall be realized in the mode hereinbefore directed. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the making of any interlocutory applications or order for the payment of any admitted debt that has been realized under a writ of execution into the hands of the Sheriff.

IV. When any property that the Sheriff or other Officer is by the first Section of this Act directed to seize, shall consist of lands, houses, or other immoveable property in the possession of tenants to the party, the seizure must be effected by notice in writing to such tenants and not by actual seizure of the premises, and where the property belongs to the defendant by an equitable and legal title, and the trust is of that character that he is not entitled to possession of the lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or to the receipt of the rents and profits thereof himself, or the title is in remainder or reversion, then actual possession must not be taken of the property, but seizure must be made by notice to the tenants, if any, or to the party in possession as before, and to the trustees or some or one of them, if they be known, or otherwise in such mode as the Court may direct; and all choses in action and debts which are not secured or evidenced by any of the securities before named, must be seized by means of notice only to the debtor or person liable to satisfy the said debt or claim. And after such seizure as aforesaid, no payment which is made to any person other than the Sheriff or other Officer, or to such person as he

the Sheriff to be a discharge.

may appoint to receive it or the Court may order, shall be any discharge, unless it be made in payment of any prior debt, charge, lien, or expense, or cost, which would be good against the party against whom such execution issued, but the payment to the Sheriff or such Officer shall operate as a full discharge of the party liable, and all claims to the money must be asserted against the Sheriff or such Officer in such case; and all rival claims thereto shall be adjusted, settled, and discharged by interpleader between the parties.

Payment to Sheriff to be full discharge.

V. As to priority of writs of execution, directed to levy money, it is enacted that the writ which is first delivered to the Sheriff shall be first executed, and that shall

First writ of execution to have priority over other writs.

have priority over other writs; and that no writ of execution against property shall be delivered to the Sheriff or received by him to lie in the office without the order of the Court. And as to subsequent writs of the like kind, the

No writ of execution to be delivered to Sheriff, to lie in the office without the order of Court.

money raised, whether it be of a surplus under a former writ or of the property first seized, but not

Levy of subsequent writs to be distributed ratably amongst creditors having writs.

sold, shall be distributed ratably amongst all the creditors having writs in the hands of the Sheriff, at any time prior to the receipt of the money by the Sheriff, according to the amount of their debts, without regard to priority. In case any dispute shall arise as to the proceeds of such execution, the Sheriff may pay the fund into Court, deducting for his cost and expenses and poundage, and other claims, if any, and the claims of the respective claimants shall be settled and adjusted in the said Court by interpleaders amongst themselves.

Dispute of claimants to be settled by interpleaders.

VI. If any person, against whom any writ of execution shall have issued, shall have any shares in any public Company in India, subject to the jurisdiction, or within reach of its process, and whether incorporated or not, such shares standing in his own name and in his own right, or in the name of any person in trust for him, or shall be entitled to any interest in the dividends, interest, or annual produce of such shares, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on application of the party having recovered such judgment, to make an order *ex parte* to attach such shares, and such dividends, interest, or annual produce shall be attached in the books of the said public Company, to answer the purposes of such execution; and

Shares, dividends, &c., may be attached in books of public Company.

During such attachment shares not to be transferred, nor dividends, &c., paid.

such shares shall not be suffered to be transferred, nor shall such dividends, interest, or annual produce be paid until such order of attachment shall be withdrawn, discharged, or disposed of, and no disposition in the meanwhile by such debtor shall be valid or effectual as against such party recovering such judgment and obtaining such order of attachment.

VII. A copy of such order of attachment shall be served on the debtor, or his Attorney or Agent, and unless the said debtor or some other person interested shall, within the

Copy of order of attachment to be served on debtor.

space of twenty days from the service of such order of attachment and copy, or from the date of the last service, or such other time as the

Court or a Judge may think reasonable, show sufficient cause to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, if he shall so think fit on

proof of the service of such order of attachment and copy, to make an order on all persons, corporations, and public Companies, whose act or consent is thereto necessary, to transfer the said shares belonging to the said judgment debtor, and standing in his own name or in the name of any trustee for him for his own benefit, into the name of the said Sheriff or other Officer as aforesaid, or to make payment of such dividends, interest, and annual produce to the said Sheriff; and all such persons, whose act or consent is so necessary as aforesaid, are hereby required to obey such order, and are in-

Indemnity of parties obeying such order.

dennified for all things done or permitted, pursuant to such order. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for such Court or a Judge, on the application of the debtor or any person interested, to discharge or vary such order for attachment and to award such costs on such application as to the said Court or a Judge shall seem just.

VIII. If such debtor shall have an interest in any such shares, or the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof, not vested and in possession, but contingent or in remainder or reversion, if shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, on a like application to be made by the party

obtaining such judgment, to make an order *ex parte*, that such shares, dividends, interest, or annual produce, or a competent part thereof, shall stand charged with the payment of the amount for which such judgment shall have been recovered, and interest, or so much as shall remain unsatisfied unless satisfactory cause shall be shown to the contrary by the said debtor or some other person interested within a time to be named in such order, and such order shall be served on the debtor or his Attorney or Agent; and unless

Such order within a certain time to be absolute unless cause shown to the contrary.

cause shall be shown to the contrary within the time specified in such order or at such time as the Court or a Judge may think proper it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, if it or he shall so think fit on proof of the service of such order, to make the same absolute; and such order shall entitle the creditor to all such remedies as he would have been entitled to if such charge had been made in his favor by the debtor. Provided that such Court or a

Proviso as to discharge of such order in certain cases.

Judge shall, on the application of such debtor, or any person interested, have full power to discharge or vary such order, and to award such costs upon such application as the Court or a Judge may think fit.

IX. If such debtor shall have an estate or interest in any property which shall be standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court, or of any other Officer of the Court, or in the dividends, interest, or annual produce thereof, it shall be

lawful for the Court or a Judge to make such order as to such property, and the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof, as it or he might have made if the same had been standing in the name of a trustee for such judgment debtor.

X. A plaintiff or defendant arrested under any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall be entitled to his discharge from such arrest on payment or tender to the opposite party or his Attorney in the cause, or to the Sheriff or Gaoler in whose custody such person may be under

such writ, of the amount directed to be levied by such writ.

XI. A written order under the hand of the Attorney in the cause by whom any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have been issued shall justify the Sheriff, Gaoler, or person, in whose custody the party may be under such writ, in discharging such party, unless the party for

whom such Attorney professes to act shall have given written notice to the contrary to such Sheriff, Gaoler, or person, in whose custody the opposite party may be, but such discharge shall not be

Attorney not justified in giving order for discharge without the consent of his client.

satisfaction of the debt unless made by the authority of the creditor, and nothing here contained shall justify any Attorney in giving such order for discharge without the consent of his client.

XII. A Sheriff shall not be liable in an action for escape or other breach of duty to pay damages beyond the amount of the loss which his breach of duty has occasioned, in like manner as if he had been sued in the form of an action in the case.

XIII. A writ of execution sued out after the commencement of this Act, unexecuted, shall not remain in force for more than one year from the date of such writ, unless renewed in the

manner hereinafter provided, but a writ of execution, whether sued out before or after the passing of this Act, may at any time before its expiration be renewed by the party issuing it for one year

from the date of such renewal, and so on from time to time during the continuance

of the renewed writ, by being marked with the seal of the Court, and with a memorandum, signed or initiated by the Officer, of the date of the month, and year of such renewal, or by such party giving a written notice of renewal to the Sheriff, signed by the party or his Attorney and bearing the like seal of the Court, and memorandum signed or initiated by the Officer as aforesaid.

Renewed writ entitled to same priority as its original.

a writ of execution so renewed shall have effect and be entitled to the same priority as the original writ would have had. Provided, however, that no writ of habeas corpus shall be renewed without special leave of the Court or Judge.

Proviso as to writ of habeas corpus.

XIV. The production of a writ of execution, or of the notice renewing the same, purporting to be marked with such seal and initialed as aforesaid, showing the same to have been renewed according to this Act, shall be sufficient evidence of its having been so renewed.

XV. All property of every kind that may be seized under a writ of *fieri-facias*, issued from the said Supreme Courts respectively, may be seized also under a writ of sequestration issued from the same, where a sequestration is a process of the Court, and the seizure must in all cases be made in the mode directed by this Act as to seizures under writs of *fieri-facias*; and where a sale is ordered, it shall apply only to those seizable things which may be sold, and shall not authorize the sale of any property which is prohibited to be sold by this Act.

XVI. No writ of execution or sequestration, which shall issue out of any of Her Majesty's said Supreme Courts, shall bind the property as against any purchaser for value *bona-fide* without notice, or as against any mortgagee or pledgee, or other person having a lien, legal or equitable, as against the execution debtor, by advancing on the goods or property *bona-fide* without notice, or as against the process of any other Court, except from the time of its actual execution by seizure according to the nature of the property.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of November next:—

A Bill for regulating the construction and management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the construction and management of lines of Electric Telegraph in India, it is enacted as follows:—

I. Within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing and establishing lines of Electric Telegraph. Provided that the Governor General of India in Council shall have the power to grant a conditional licence, to any other party to construct or establish a line of Electric Telegraph within any part of such territories and to transmit messages thereby, subject to revocation of the licence in the event of the non-fulfilment by the holder thereof of any of the conditions therein stipulated.

II. Every person who shall, otherwise than under a licence duly granted as aforesaid, or under the special authority of Government, construct, or transmit signals along a line of Electric Telegraph within the territories of the Government of the East India Company, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, and every person who shall perform any services incidental to the transmission of signals along such a Telegraph Line, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and for every week during which such incidental services shall continue to be performed, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

III. The Governor General of India in Council, on the occurrence of any public emergency, is hereby authorized to take temporary possession of any or every Telegraph established under licence within the territories under the Government of the East India Company.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of the Electric Telegraph not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions, according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

V. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to any person in charge of any Office of the Electric Telegraph for transmission, and no person employed by the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage either through his culpable neglect, fraud, or malice.

VI. Every person who shall intrude into a Telegraph Office without the permission of the person in charge of the Office, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any signaller or other official in the performance of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

VII. Every person who shall cause, or attempt to cause, any interruption to the transmission of signals along the line, by wilfully cutting or injuring the wire or line, or any portion thereof, or by wilfully injuring any instrument or apparatus, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both fine and imprisonment.

VIII. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall fraudulently or maliciously secrete, make away with, or omit to transmit any message which may have been entrusted to him for transmission, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

IX. Every person employed to make signals along the line, who shall fraudulently or maliciously retain, or wilfully impede the transmission of a message along the line, or being required by any Officer of the Electric Telegraph Department to transmit a message, shall neglect or refuse to make the requisite signals, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

X. Every person employed to convey or deliver any message sent by Electric Telegraph, who shall be guilty while so employed of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct,

whereby the safety of any such message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such message, or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey any such message, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, and being entrusted to receive money for the transmission or conveyance of messages or any other public purpose, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall fraudulently alter any message, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIV. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall send by the Electric Telegraph, any message upon which the charge prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Department has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the charge on such message, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XV. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to fine only, shall be punishable, for such offence, by any Justice of the Peace, for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate; and any person, hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

XVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

XVII. All fines incurred under the provisions of this Act by any person, except in respect of offences punishable by fine in addition to imprisonment, shall, upon conviction of the offender before any Magistrate, be levied, together with the costs attending the prosecution and conviction, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party or parties offending, by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate, and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereon, then it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount of the fine and of the costs attending the prosecution and conviction.

XVIII. If any Servant of the East India Company, who shall be employed by the said Company in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall be posted within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the said Company, in which an Electric Telegraph shall be established by the said Company, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed, appointed, or entrusted as aforesaid within the territories under the Government of the said Company, such Servant of the said Company shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last-mentioned territories, and every such person may be convicted and punished, either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Magistrate or Court in any part of the said last-mentioned territories in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XIX. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates; and the word "Fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture.

W. MORRAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th August 1854.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 26th of August 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX. OF 1854.

An Act for removing the prohibition against the importation of Foreign Sugar.

WHEREAS by the provisions of a Statute passed in the 12th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, the duties to be levied on the importation of Sugar from different places into the United Kingdom, have been equalized ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Acts XXXII. of 1836, XV. of 1839, XI. of 1842, and so much of Act XIV. of 1843 as prohibits the importation of Sugar into any part of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, are hereby repealed.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th August 1854.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 26th of August 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX. OF 1854.

An Act to amend Regulation XIII. of 1833 of the Bengal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of Regulation XIII. of 1833 of the Bengal Code ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. So much of the said Regulation as prescribes that the Officer in whom the duties specified in Section IV. of the said Regulation shall be vested, shall be nominated " Agent to the Governor General " is hereby repealed.

II. Such duties shall be vested in any Officer whom the local Government shall, from time to time, appoint for that purpose, and such Officer when appointed, and his assistants respectively, may exercise, within the limits of country separated as prescribed in the said Regulation, all the powers which by the said Regulation the Agent to the Governor General and his assistants respectively may exercise, and all the provisions in the said Regulation relating to the duties of the Agent to the Governor General and his assistants shall be applicable to the Officer to be appointed and his assistants respectively.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th August 1854.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 26th of August 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI. OF 1854.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

FOR the purpose of removing doubts, and of extending the powers of the chartered Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, It is enacted as follows :—

I. The persons for the time being holding the Offices of Secretary and Treasurer or of Secretary alone or of Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, of the Bank of Madras, or of the Bank of Bombay, are hereby severally empowered, for and on behalf of the Bank under which they hold either of such offices, to endorse and transfer Government Securities standing in the name of the Bank, to draw, accept and endorse Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Bank Post Bills connected with the current and ordinary business of the Bank, and to sign all other documents connected with such business.

II. It shall be lawful for any of the said Banks to lend money on the security of shares in such of the incorporated Indian Railway Companies as hold a guarantee from the East India Company with regard to interest : provided that no such loan shall in any case exceed in amount three-fourths of the paid up value of the shares, on the security of which the loan is made, and in every case such shares shall be transferred to the Bank by which the loan is made either absolutely, or by way of mortgage.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The following Extracts from the Standing Orders adopted by the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854 are published for general information :

PETITIONS.

XXII. Petitions to the Legislative Council must relate to matters connected with the business of the Council. Every petition shall be superscribed " To the Honorable the Legislative Council of India," and shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners. It shall be in respectful and temperate language, and shall conclude with a distinct prayer.

XXIII. Every petition will be received as the petition of the person or persons only by whom it is actually signed.

XXIV. All petitions shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council.

Abstract. XXV. The Clerk shall make an abstract of every petition so received.

How to be dealt with. XXVI. If in the judgment of the Clerk the petition be framed in conformity with Order No. XXII., he shall bring the petition under the consideration of the Council by reading the abstract thereof, and the prayer or the substance of the prayer of the petition, whereupon such petition shall be deemed to have been received by the Council.

If not in conformity with Order No. XXII. XXVII. If in the judgment of the Clerk the petition be not framed in conformity with Order No. XXII., or if he have reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition, and shall report the fact to the Council, in which case the petition shall not be received by the Council except upon the motion of a Member.

How to be disposed of. XXVIII. Any petition received by the Council may, upon the motion of a member, be disposed of in one or more of the following ways :—

1. It may be ordered to be printed.
2. It may be referred to the Select Committee sitting on any Bill to which it relates.
3. It may be referred for report to a Select Committee to be appointed specially for that purpose.
4. If no motion be made upon such a petition, the petition shall be laid upon the table, and afterwards deposited by the Clerk amongst the Records of the Council.

When and how Petitioners may be heard. XXIX. If a Bill be pending peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his Counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an Order may be made, upon the motion of a Member, allowing the petitioner to be so heard either before the Select Committee on the Bill or before a Committee of the whole Council, provided the petition be received by the Clerk of the Council before the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill shall have been presented. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or by his Counsel.

Reply to Petitioners. XXX. Ordinarily no reply will be sent to a petitioner. But the Clerk of the Council may be ordered to make such special communication to a petitioner as the Council may direct.

PROJECTS OF LAWS.

Proposed by Local Governments. XXXI. If a Draft or project of a Law be proposed by the Governor or Governor in Council of a Presidency, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of a Lieutenant-Governorship, the fact shall be reported to the Council by the Clerk, and the Draft or project shall, together with any annexures thereto, be printed and recorded. If within four weeks from the day of such report being made, no Member shall make any motion upon the subject, it shall be the duty of the Member nominated by the Governor of such Presidency, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of such Lieutenant-Governorship, to bring the same before the Council,

either by bringing in and taking charge of a Bill for the purpose of carrying the proposal into effect, or by making such other motion upon the subject of the proposal as he may think fit.

Final Resolution to be communicated. XXXII. Any final resolution of the said Council upon such proposal shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Council to the Government of the Presidency, or to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Lieutenant-Governorship, by whom the proposal was made.

Proposed by private persons. XXXIII. Drafts or projects of Laws proposed by private persons must be accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be taken into consideration by the Legislative Council, and shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed by these Orders under the head "Petitions."

BILLS.

First reading. LVI. Any Member may at an ordinary Meeting of the Council move the first reading of a Bill.

Notice of. LVII. Notice of such intended motion shall be given by the mover, either at a previous Meeting of the Council, or by sending the notice in writing to the Clerk of the Council two clear days before the day fixed for making the intended motion.

Inserted in Orders of the Day. LVIII. The motion of which notice has been so given shall be inserted by the Clerk in the Orders of the Day for the day appointed.

Reasons to be stated. LIX. Upon moving the first reading of a Bill the mover shall state the object and intention of the measure, and the reasons upon which it is founded, and shall deliver to the Clerk of the Council the Bill which he proposes to be read, with a brief abstract of each Section or Clause in the margin thereof, and also a statement, signed by himself and annexed thereto, of such object and reasons, and any extracts of correspondence or documents which may be necessary for a right understanding of the Bill.

No discussion upon such motion. LX. Upon such motion no discussion shall be permitted, and the Bill shall be read a first time without question, unless the Bill relate to the public finances, to the constitution of the Army or Navy, or to the relations of the British Government with Foreign States, or shall affect the religious rites or usages of the Natives of India.

Notice of motion when necessary. LXI. If the Bill relate to any of the matters mentioned in the last preceding Order, notice of such intended motion must be given at an ordinary Meeting of the Council, at least one week before the motion shall be made; and the question shall not be proposed by the President unless the motion be seconded.

Procedure on and after first reading. LXII. On the first reading of a Bill the Clerk of the Council shall read only the title of it. The Bill with its annexures shall be printed, and a copy shall be sent by the Clerk of the Council to each Member.

LXIII. After a Bill shall have been read a first time, notice may be given of a day on which the second reading of the Bill will be moved.

LXIV. When a motion for the second reading of a Bill shall have been made the President shall propose the question—"That this Bill be now read a second time;" upon which a debate may be taken only upon the general merits and principles of the Bill.

LXV. If the motion for the second reading of a Bill be carried, the title only of the Bill shall be read. Thereafter upon motion made, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee of the Council, of which the mover shall be the Chairman.

LXVI. After the Bill shall have been read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, it shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, unless the special instruction provided for by order No. LXX. shall have been given to the Committee immediately after its appointment.

LXVII. All written communications on the subject of Bills published for general information shall be addressed to the Clerk of the Council, who shall cause the same, and also all such petitions as shall be ordered by the Council to be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill, to be printed, and a copy thereof to be forthwith laid before such Select Committee and to be sent to each Member of the Council.

LXVIII. The Select Committee shall take into consideration the Bill, and all such written communications, and also all such petitions as shall be referred to them, and shall prepare a Report thereon and shall in such Report propose any amendments of the Bill which they may think expedient. A copy of the Bill signed by the Select Committee shall be annexed to the Report, written or printed in such a manner as to distinguish the amendments, if any, proposed by the Select Committee, from the Bill as published.

LXIX. As soon as the Report of the Select Committee is ready, it shall be presented to the Council. Provided that such Report shall not be presented before the expiration of the following periods respectively, viz:—

1. If the Bill relate to any part of the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bengal, eight weeks from the date of the first publication.
2. In all other cases, twelve weeks from the date of the first publication.

LXX. Any Member, however, may move a special instruction to the Select Committee immediately after its appointment, directing it to submit forthwith a preliminary Report, suggesting any alterations which it may deem expedient to make in the Bill previous to the publication thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*. If such preliminary Report of the Committee shall be adopted by the Council, the Bill shall be amended accordingly, and published for general information.

LXXI. When the Report of the Select Committee shall be presented to the Council it shall be laid upon the table; after which notice may be given of a day on which it will be moved that the Council do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council on the Bill.

LXXII. The Report of the Select Committee shall be printed, and a copy thereof, and also a copy of the Bill annexed to such Report, if any amendments of the Bill be proposed by the Report, shall be sent by the Clerk to each Member of the Council.

LXXIII. If the motion for going into Committee of the whole Council on the Bill be carried, the President shall leave the Chair and the Chairman of the Committee shall take a place at the table of the Council. The Committee will then proceed with the Bill, and may make any amendments in any part of the Bill or in the title thereof which they may think fit.

LXXIV. In settling a Bill in Committee of the whole Council, the title, preamble, and each Section or Clause of the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be considered separately, commencing with the first Section of the Bill and ending with the preamble, if any, and the title of the Bill.

LXXV. The Chairman shall call the number of each Section and Clause and shall read the marginal abstract thereof. If no motion be made thereon he shall put the question "That this Section (or Clause) stand part of the Bill." If any motion be made to amend the Section or Clause, the Chairman shall state the line in which the amendment is proposed to be made; and upon such motion, or any other motion that may have been made, he shall proceed in the mode prescribed in these Orders under the head "Motions."

LXXVI. If any amendment of the Section or Clause be carried, the question shall be put by the Chairman—"That this Section (or Clause) as amended stand part of the Bill."

LXXVII. A similar course shall be adopted with regard to the preamble if any, and to the title of the Bill.

LXXVIII. Except as herein otherwise provided, no amendment of an earlier part of a Bill shall be proposed after the Committee has resolved upon a later part of the Bill; unless an amendment made in a later part of the Bill shall have been carried, which renders necessary an alteration in the language of an earlier part of the Bill.

LXXIX. The Committee may allow the consideration of any Section or Clause to be postponed and taken out of its order before the vote has been taken on the question "that the Clause stand part of the Bill."

LXXX. In settling a Bill in a Committee of the whole Council, any Member without making a formal motion, may suggest an amendment thereof, or of any amendment proposed by another Member, or may ask for information

respecting any part of the Bill, or any proposed amendment thereof; Provided that the Chairman or any Member may require such suggestion to be put by motion made in a regular manner, and provided also that no amendment shall be made in a Bill except upon a question regularly put and determined upon motion.

LXXXI. A Committee of the whole Council may adjourn its sitting, or a debate, to a time to be named, and on such adjournment the Council shall resume its sitting, unless it shall have been adjourned.

LXXXII. When a Committee of the whole Council shall have settled a Bill, the Chairman shall put the question—"That this Bill be reported to the Council with amendments," as the case may be.

If that motion be carried the Chairman shall certify at the foot of the Bill settled in Committee of the whole Council, in the following form:—

This Bill stands as settled in Committee.

(Signed)

Chairman of the Committee of the whole Council.

Dated, &c.,

Thereafter the Council will resume its sitting, unless it shall have been adjourned.

LXXXIII. The Bill as settled in Committee of the whole Council may be reported to the Council on the same day; after which notice may be given of a day on which the third reading and passing of the Bill will be moved.

LXXXIV. If any amendment of a Bill be made in Committee of the whole Council, any Member may move that the Bill so amended shall be printed.

LXXXV. Any Member may likewise move in Council that the Draft be re-published for general information, on the ground that the amendments which may have been adopted are of so new and important a nature that the Act ought not to be passed without being previously published for general information; and, if the motion be carried the amended Bill shall be published, and notice may be given of a day on which the third reading and passing of the Bill will be moved.

LXXXVI. Upon the Order of the Day for the third reading and passing of the Bill being read, any Member previously to the motion being made, may move that the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole Council for the purpose of correcting any errors therein, or considering any proposed amendment thereof.

LXXXVII. If the Bill be re-committed on such motion, the Committee shall settle the same, and the Chairman shall again certify the Bill, according to the form prescribed in Order No. LXXXII. after which the Council may at once

receive the Report; and the third reading and passing of the Bill may be moved immediately.

LXXXVIII. If the motion for the third reading and passing of the Bill be carried, the President shall sign a certificate at the foot of the

Bill in the following form:—

This Bill was passed in the Legislative Council on the day of (Signed)

President.

LXXXIX. After a Bill shall have been passed, or thrown out at any stage, any Member present and voting for the passing or throwing out of the Bill may record his assent, and his reasons of assent; and any other Member voting for the passing or throwing out of the Bill may affix his signature thereto for all or any of the reasons specified therein, or may add additional reasons for his assent, or may record his assent and reasons separately.

XC. Any Member who was present and voted against the passing or throwing out of the Bill may record his dissent and his reasons of dissent; and any other Member voting against the passing or throwing out of the Bill may sign such dissent for all or any of the reasons specified therein, or may add additional reasons for such dissent, or may record his dissent and reasons separately.

XCI. No Member shall be allowed to record his assent or dissent, unless he give notice of his intention so to do at the Meeting at which the Bill shall be passed or thrown out.

XCII. No dissent shall be recorded unless delivered to the Clerk of the Council before the expiration of the next ordinary Meeting after the passing or throwing out of the Bill.

XCIII. No assent shall be recorded unless delivered to the Clerk of the Council before the expiration of the second ordinary meeting of the Council after the passing or throwing out of the Bill.

XCIV. If the Governor General be not absent from the Council of India, the Bill when passed shall be sent by message to the Governor General, or to the Governor General in Council, in order that it may be submitted to the Governor General for his assent.

XCV. If the Governor General shall be absent from the Council of India, the Bill so passed, together with the record of assent or dissent of any Member, shall be sent by a message to the President in Council, in order that it may be submitted to the Governor General for his assent.

XCVI. If the Governor General give his assent, the Act shall be promulgated in the Government Gazette.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

No. 892.

Fort William, Home Department,
MARINE,

The 25th August 1854.

Notification.—The following Notification, issued by the Government of Bombay, is re-published for general information.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that during the ensuing season, the monthly Mails to Suez and the mid-monthly Mails to Aden will be closed on the evenings of the under-mentioned days, viz.:

28th September to Suez.
14th October to Aden.
28th October to Suez.
14th November to Aden.
28th November to Suez.
14th December to Aden.
28th December to Suez.
18th January to Aden.
27th January to Suez.
14th February to Aden.
28th February to Suez.
14th March to Aden.
28th March to Suez.
14th April to Aden.
28th April to Suez.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) T. MAUGHAN, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
25th August 1854

No. 896.

Fort William, Home Department,
The 29th August 1854.

Appointment.—Mr. W. Ritchie to officiate as Advocate General for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from the 17th instant, in the room of Mr. C. R. Prinsep, until further orders.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
The 25th August 1854.

No. 3789.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. J. Farrington, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, to assist Lieutenant [unclear], in laying off the line of road from Prom [unclear] to Calcutta.

No. 3790.

Captain C. Reid, 10th Native Infantry, to act as Executive Officer in the Henzada Division of Department of Public Works, in succession to Lieutenant Craster, of the Bengal Engineers, proceeding to Calcutta.

No. 3791.

The Reverend R. M. Price, Chaplain of Jullundur, has obtained leave of absence for one month, such date in September or October next as he may avail himself of it.

No. 3792.

In pursuance of instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that it has been ruled that Civil Surgeons in the Service of the Honorable Company are entitled to remuneration for attendance upon the families of Public Servants, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted. No distinction exists in this particular between Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants. They are both individually entitled to gratuitous medical assistance when sick, but their families have no claim to such assistance.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1908.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Dacca, 24th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—The 16th August 1854.—Mr. F. B. Kemp, Collector of Mymensing, for two months, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Absentee Rules, making over charge of his Office to Mr. R. Alexander, the Magistrate of the District, who will officiate also as Collector during Mr. Kemp's absence.

Baboo Nobin Kissen Paulit, Sudder Ameen of Backergunge, for fifteen days, under Medical certificate.

The 19th August 1854.—Mr. R. I. Wigram, Assistant to the Magistrate of Howrah, for three weeks, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 22nd August 1854.—Baboo Buddynath Brummo, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong, for two months and fifteen days, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1389 A of 1854.

Judicial Department,

Head Quarters, the 7th August 1854.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 427 A, dated the 30th March last, defining the Abkarry limits of the Cawnpore Cantonments, published in the Calcutta Gazette dated 8th April, in the detail of the South-East boundary, for "Mouzah Poonea" read "Mouzah Tirinah."

No. 1390 A of 1854.

Notification.—The Notification No. 373 A, dated the 22nd March 1854, defining the limits within which the Provisions of Act XVIII. of 1853 should have effect, with reference to the Cantonment of Allahabad, is amended as follows:—

Northern Boundary.—The Ganges, from the village of Mhow on the right bank to the village of Ibraheempoor on the left bank.

Eastern Boundary.—A line drawn from the village of Ibraheempoor to Chuck Julal, and continued, as before notified, through Doorjunpoor and Bhundooka, by the Gokula Nullah, to the Ganges, at Bhutkar Khas.

No. 1474 A of 1854.

The 17th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Alfred William Begbie, Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, for one month and twelve days, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the 19th September 1854.

No. 1494 A of 1854.

The 19th August 1854.

Appointments.—Shama Churn Binerjee, Sudder Ameen of Muttra, to be Sudder Ameen of Azimghur.

Tajmool Hossein Khan, Sudder Ameen of Azimghur, to be Sudder Ameen of Muttra.

No. 1496 A of 1854.

Judicial and Revenue Department,

The 19th August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. John Peach MacWhirter, Magistrate and Collector of Paneeput, from 16th September to 1st November 1854, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 25th August 1854.

No. 861 of 1854.—It having been found that the arrangement directed in Article 12 of Government General Order No. 876, of the 23rd October 1853, in cases of the condemnation of the Meat Rations of the European Troops, cannot be easily carried out with Regiments serving in the Hill Stations, in consequence of the resources of the Bazars not being equal to the supply of the wants of the Troops, the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to decide that, when the Meat Rations of Regiments located in the Hills are condemned as of inferior quality, but not unwholesome, they may still be issued.

2. It will be the duty, however, of the Commissariat Department, in such cases, to enforce the penalties of the Contract, precisely in the same manner as if the Meat had been absolutely rejected; but to guard against frivolous or insufficient grounds of objection, (which will necessarily have the effect of entailing undue loss upon the Contractor,) it will be optional with the Commissariat Officer, when he dissents from the opinion of the Regimental Committee, to appeal to the judgment of a Special Committee, which shall always be final.

3. When the Meat Rations are pronounced of inferior quality, but are still deemed fit to be issued, no portion of the fine that may be levied upon the Contractor for the inferiority of quality shall be paid to the Regiment.

4. In the event of the absolute rejection of the Rations as unwholesome, it is left discretionary with the Officer commanding the Regiment, either to cause the arrangement in Article 12 of Government General Order No. 876, of 28th October 1853, to be carried out if practicable, or to have the Meat exchanged by the Contractor.

No. 862 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the under-mentioned Native Officer of the Bombay Establishment to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India:—

Resaidar Shaik Kader } From the 20th February 1854, vice Subadar Yar Mahomet, Bahadur, deceased.
Bux, of the Poona Irregular Horse,.....

Fort William, 28th August 1854.

No. 863 of 1854.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:—

Lieutenant William Heberden, of the 3rd European Regiment, } On Medical certificate for two years, under the old Regulations.
Lieutenant Alexander George Bax, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, } On Medical certificate for three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 864 of 1854.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon F. J. Chaldecott, M. D., by the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, dated the 15th August 1854, to the Medical charge of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Punjab Irregular Force, vice Apothecary C. Hayes, transferred to the Medical charge of the Baree Doab Canal Establishment, is confirmed.

No. 865 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Cadogan Mitchel to be Lieutenant, from the 14th of August 1854, vice Lieutenant Edward Whelan, deceased.

No. 866 of 1854. — Family Pensioner "Peetun" No. 190, Benares Circle, who fraudulently obtained admission to the Family Pension Establishment as the widow of the late Sepoy "Nuthoo Khan," of the 5th Native Infantry, whereas it has been proved that she was never married to the deceased, is struck off the Pension List from the date of the last payment made to her.

Fort William, 29th August 1854.

No. 867 of 1854.—Mr. George Lister Cantle, whose appointment was announced in Government General Order No. 556, of the 22nd May 1854, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 21st August 1854, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 868 of 1854.—Gunner James Rochfort, Artillery, is admitted to a pension of (1s.) 6d. per diem, under the provisions of Government Order dated 5th February 1820, subject to confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Australia.

No. 869 of 1854.—Family Pensioner Pooner No. 3630, Syce Pensioner Montie, No. 3989, Sepoy Pensioner Purwanee, No. 4075, of the Madras and Haupper Circle, are struck off the Pension List from the dates of last payment made to each, having been convicted of complicity in the practice practised by Jumnee, the sister of Pooner.

by personating Family Pensioner Numbeea, No. 3774, of the same Circle, received her pension.

As it now appears, that the husband of Family Pensioner Numbeea is still alive, her name will also be struck off the Pension List.

No. 870 of 1854.—Second Lieutenant William Raffles Tucker, of Engineers, doing duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed Assistant Executive Engineer of the 10th or Agra Division of Public Works.

No. 871 of 1854.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department :—

Lieutenant J. E. B. Parsons, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Assistant Surgeon A. Young, Medical Department.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
in the Mily. Dept.

Notification.

BILLS at par on the Public Treasuries of the under-mentioned Districts may be had on application to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal :—

DISTRICTS.	Amounts available on this date.
Backergunge,	40,000
Balasore,	60,000
Bulloah,	40,000
Bograh,	24,000
Chittagong,	69,000
Cuttack, C. D.,	96,000
Dacca,	99,000
Dinagapore,	32,000
Jessore,	11,600
Jorehaut,	50,000
Kamroop,	6,000
Midnapore,	50,000
Mymensing,	20,000
Poorce,	50,000
Pubna,	49,000
Rajshahye,	20,000
Sylhet,	99,000
Tipperah,	1,00,000

EDMUND DRUMMOND,
Offg. Accountant to the
Govt. of Bengal.

Accountant's Office,
29th August 1854. }

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1852-53, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th September 1854, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 4,025 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium, 2,855
Benares ditto, 1,170

Total, Chests, 4,025

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on 6th December 1853, and published in the Calcutta Exchange Gazette, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be 11th and 20th September 1854 respectively, that

is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit, in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday the 11th September 1854, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 20th September 1854.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium, of 1852-53, will be brought to Sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday 12th October 1854, ..	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Wednesday 8th November 1854, ..	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Friday 8th December 1854, ..	2,869	1,176	4,045
Total,	8,579	3,516	12,095

By order of the Board of Revenue,

A. R. YOUNG,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st August 1854. }

Notice.

It is hereby notified, that the Provision of Opium, of 1853-54, to be brought forward at the Monthly Sales of the ensuing year 1855, will consist of 36,545 Chests of Behar and 16,774 Chests of Benares Opium, inclusive of the 300 Chests to be reserved for the French Government. The Opium will be sold on or about the dates, and in the proportions specified below :—

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Monday, 8th January 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Thursday, 8th February 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Thursday, 8th March 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Monday, 9th April 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Tuesday, 8th May 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Friday, 8th June 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Monday, 9th July 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Wednesday, 8th August 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Friday, 7th September 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Monday, 8th October 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Thursday, 8th November 1855,	3,045	1,395	4,440
On or about Friday, 7th December 1855,	3,050	1,420	4,470
Total,	36,545	16,774	53,319

2nd.—The general conditions of Sale will be the same as heretofore, and will be published in De-

cember next, with the usual notification of particulars relating to the first Sale of the Season.
By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Jr. Secy.

Fort William,
The 28th August 1854. }

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 11th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above mentioned time.

Tenders for executing Quadrennial Repairs to the Secretary's Dwelling House and Out-offices of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Time for Execution, (2) Two months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Fort William.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect in his Office, in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Tuesday 12th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above mentioned time.

Tenders for "Constructing a Dwelling House and Out-offices for the Bailiff of the Sudder Dewanny, Calcutta."

Time for Execution, (6) Six months, from 1st October 1854.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Wednesday 13th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above mentioned time.

Tenders for "Building Walls to enclose a space ground at the House of Correction, Calcutta."

Time for Execution, Three (3) Months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of One Hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Sreemutty Doorgamoney Dos-ee
versus
Mohendernauth Bysack
and
Gopaullohl Bysack. } To be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 24th day of July 1854, made in this cause, with the approbation of John Cochran, Esquire, the Master of the said Supreme Court, at his Office in the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, some time in the month of October next, of which due notice will hereafter be given, six houses and two pieces of tenanted land, all situate in Calcutta.

Particulars may be had at the Master's Office or of Mr. Gillanders, No. 7, Esplanade Row.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Master.

CALCUTTA :
Supreme Court, Master's Office,
The 24th August 1854. }

GILLANDERS, Attorney.

Loliah Joteepersand
versus
Francis Robert Neilson, Executor of Henry Hamilton Bell, deceased. } PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in the above cause, bearing date the 26th day of July 1853, the Creditors of Henry Hamilton Bell, late of Agra, Merchant, deceased, who died on the 21st day of September 1851, are hereby required to come in and prove their respective debts before John Cochran, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court-House on or before the 23rd day of September next, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Master.

MOLLOY AND MACKINTOSH, Attys.

CALCUTTA ;
Supreme Court, Master's Office,
The 26th August 1854. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of William Henry Beaumont, of Mul-lungah, in Calcutta, Watch-maker, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of September 1855, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of, and against the said Insolvent, at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Biddle and Sherrington, Attorneys.

In the matter of Harry Lyne Boyle, of Chowringhee Road, in Calcutta, Merchant and Trader, lately carrying on trade and business at Tank-Square, jointly with one Alexander Holmes Ledlie, under the style of H. L. Boyle and Co., and at Melbourne, in Australia, jointly with Jas. Holmes Boyle, under the style of Boyle and Co., an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of September 1855, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

In the matter of Alexander Holmes Ledlie, of Tank Square, in Calcutta, Merchant and Trader, lately carrying on trade and business at Tank-Square, in Calcutta, aforesaid, with Harry Lyne Boyle, under the style of H. L. Boyle and Co., an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of September 1855, be appointed for the further hearing in this matter and unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Oehme and Barrow, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 18th August 1854.

In the matter of Charles Smith Dumoulin, of Eschollah Lane, in Calcutta, an Officer in the Preventive Service of the Honorable East India Company, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, do appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Sherrington, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, 28th August 1854.

In the matter of William Alderwood Brown, at present of Park Street, in Calcutta, but lately residing at Delhi, in the North-Western Provinces of India, and carrying on business as a Carrier, jointly with Henry Tapsell, William Benton and William Munton, under the name and style of the General Transit Company, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, do ap-

pear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Oehme and Barrow, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 29th August 1854.

Notice.

THE Meeting of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors is adjourned from Saturday the 2nd September, to Monday the 4th day of September at 11 A. M.

G. HIGGINS,

Chief Clerk.

Calcutta, 22nd August 1854.

In the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Malacca.

In the matter of Hadjee Ahmat bin Sembroug, late a Trader of Malacca, an Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been filed in the said Court by the above-named Insolvent, praying for the benefit of the said Act, and that the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent have been vested in the Official Assignee of the said Court. The matter of the Petition of the said Insolvent will be heard at the Court-House at Malacca on Monday the Eleventh day of September next, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor, intending to oppose the discharge of the said Insolvent, must give notice thereof in writing to him *three clear days* before the day of hearing, and a like notice to the Chief Clerk on or before the day of hearing.

WM. RODYK,

Chief Clerk, Malacca.

MALACCA, CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, }
21st day of July 1854 }

In the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at P. W. Island.

In the matter of Abdul Cauther, late a Wood-cutter and Boat-builder at P. W. Island, an Insolvent. Notice, that a Petition has been filed in this Court by the said Insolvent, praying for the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. 21, and by an order dated the 3rd July instant, the Estate and Effects of the Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee of this station; and it was further ordered, that the matters of the said Petition be heard on Tuesday the 3rd of October next, and that the Insolvent do then attend to be examined.

Any Creditor, intending to oppose the discharge of the Insolvent, is required to give notice thereof in writing to the Insolvent *three clear days* before the day of hearing, and to file a like notice in my Office any day previous thereto.

WM. RODYK,

Chief Clerk, P. W. Island.

For Sale.

By the Sheriff of Calcutta.

Under a Decree of the Supreme Court on its Admiralty Side.

The fine roomy Merchant Ship *Courtenay*, of the Burthen of 608 ¹¹²⁰ Tons measurement, and capable of carrying a Cargo of Eight Hundred Tons, built of the best Hekmatack wood, and sheathed with yellow metal.

All her Masts, Yards, and other Spars are of the best Pitch-pine, and in good order. She will be sold, on Thursday the 7th September next, with all her Stores, &c., as she now lies, at Chittagong. Delivery to be taken there.

This Vessel was built at St. John's in New Brunswick, in the year 1837, and underwent a thorough repair three years ago at Liverpool, and at a small expense might be made a first rate Merchant Vessel.

A List of Stores and a full description of the Vessel, can be obtained on application at the Sheriff's Office.

T. CAIRD, Sheriff.

22nd August 1854.

General Post Office Notifications.

Export Overland Mail via Southampton and Marseilles, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Oriental*, direct from Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for Suez and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong,) intended for transmission by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessel *Oriental*, will be closed at this Office on Monday the 4th proximo.

C. K. DOVE,

Deputy Post-master General.

Fort William,
General Post Office,
The 22nd August 1854. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Kyook Phyoo, Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per H. C. Steamer *Tenasserim*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday the 5th proximo.

C. K. DOVE,

Dy. Post-master General.

Fort William,
General Post Office,
The 28th August 1854. }

No. 2259.

The Deputy Post Master General regrets to inform the public, that from a communication received from the Post Master of Tezporé it appears, that the Calcutta Mails of the 22nd ultimo, for Tezporé, Assam, Sebsaugor and Debroonghur, and also the Mails for those places sent from Gowhatty and Mungledye on the 31st idem, were totally lost, with the Pak Boat, on the night of the latter date, at "Pobamaree Chapree," a little above Mungledye. The accident is attributable to the falling in of the bank, which fell on the boat, and caused the same to sink immediately.

C. K. DOVE,

Deputy Post Master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office,
The 15th August 1854. }

THE Business connected with the Calcutta Post Office having been made over exclusively to the charge of the Deputy Post Master General, the public are requested from this date to address that Officer direct, on all matters connected with that Office.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Post-master General of Bengal.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 1st July 1854.

IT is hereby notified, that unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office, between Monday the 21st August 1854 and Sunday the 27th August 1854, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on dates, from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	Remarks.
27th August 1854,	Cyclone,	Sydney,	Left Town on the 28th August 1854.
2 ^d to 25th ditto,	Catherine Apear,	Mauritius,	Ditto on the 26th ditto.
21st to 27th ditto,	Steamer Tenasserim,	Rangoon & Moulmein,	Will sail on the 6th September 1854

C. K. DOVE,
Dy. Post-master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office, 28th August 1854.

Rangoon Post Office Notice.

LETTERS and Newspapers, which should be addressed to RANGOON only, are frequently directed by mistake to Pegu or Burmah, and letters, &c. intended for delivery in Pegu, Prome, Bassein and other places in the Provinces, are in like manner erroneously addressed to "Rangoon, Burmah." The Rangoon Post Master begs to notify that, with such *vague* directions, this Department is left to find out to which of the Stations such letters should be forwarded, and from want of information, great disappointment is felt when they are despatched to the wrong Station. To obviate this, it is desirable, that parties

posting letters in Calcutta or elsewhere, should be careful to direct them to their respective Stations, and to inform their Agents and Correspondents, when leaving one place for another, of their change of address, to ensure letters being directed to the proper Station. A list of places in the Pegu Provinces or in Burmah, and their distance from Rangoon, is annexed below, viz.:

Donabew,	40 miles.
Pegu,	55 "
Sittang,	67 "
Shoaygyeen,	90 "
Bassein,	95 "
Henzada,	95 "
Tonghoo,	130 "
Monean,	120 "
Thayetmyo,	200 "
Meeaday,	205 "
Namean,	195 "
Prome,	200 "
Yeagheen,	160 "
Tapoon,	} Below Prome.
Tindan,	
Tayngheen,	
Yandoon,	

Letters addressed to public functionaries, whose head-quarters or residence is in Rangoon, should be addressed "Rangoon," instead of Pegu or Burmah; but if intended for delivery at other Stations, should be addressed to those Stations, the word Rangoon to be omitted.

(Signed) C. M. CRISP,

RANGOON POST OFFICE, } Post Master.
The 19th June 1854. }

No. 1215.

THE above Notification from the Post Master of Rangoon is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,
Post-master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 5th July 1854. }

For Allahabad.

THE *Goomtee*, in tow of the *Megna*, will be despatched on the 31st August. For Freight of small Packages and Passage, apply at the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,
Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

For Dacca and Gowhatty in Assam.

To leave on or about the 7th Proximo.

THE *Thames*, with the *Sorma* in tow. For Freight or Passage apply at the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,
Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

Government Boat Office, }
The 18th Aug. 1854. }

Notice to Mariners.

DEVAAR LIGHTHOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES hereby give Notice, that a LIGHTHOUSE has been built upon the ISLAND of DEVAAR, at the Entrance to the BAY of CAMPBELTOWN, in the County of ARGYLL, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of MONDAY 10th July 1854, and every Night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening till the return of daylight in the morning.

The following is a Specification of the Lighthouse, and the Appearance of the Light, by MR. DAVID STEVENSON, Engineer to the Commissioners.

The LIGHTHOUSE is in N. Lat. 55° 25' 45", and W. Long. 5° 32' 16".

The DEVAAR LIGHT will be known to Mariners as a REVOLVING LIGHT, which shows a bright white Light once every half-minute.

The Light is elevated about 120 feet above the level of high water of ordinary spring tides, and may be seen at the distance of about 15 nautic miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere: to a nearer observer, in favourable circumstances, the Light will not wholly disappear between the intervals of greatest brightness. The arc, illuminated by this Light, extends from about S. 1 E. by compass to about W. 1 N., and faces Northwards.

And the COMMISSIONERS hereby further GIVE NOTICE, that Her Majesty, by Order in Council, dated 29th December 1853, was pleased to order and direct that, upon the Erection and Lighting of the said Light upon the Island of Devaar, there should be paid, in respect thereof, for every Vessel belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (the same not belonging to Her Majesty or being navigated wholly in ballast) and for every Foreign Vessel, which by any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, Convention or Treaty, shall be privileged to enter the Ports of the United Kingdom, upon paying the same Duties of Tonnage as are paid by British Vessels, the same not being navigated wholly in ballast, which shall pass or derive benefit from the said Light, that is, which shall arrive at or depart from any Port or Place in the Bay or Loch of Campbeltown, if the burthen of the same shall not exceed Fifty Tons, Six-pence, and if the same shall exceed Fifty Tons, for each additional Fifty Tons, or part of Fifty Tons, Six-pence.

And Her Majesty was further pleased to order and direct, by the said Order in Council, that in respect of the said Light on Devaar, and in respect of another light in Loch Ryan, on the South side of the Basin of the Clyde erected by the said Commissioners, there shall be paid by every Vessel before described, and under the exemptions aforesaid, which shall navigate on a distinct voyage within the Great Basin of the Clyde, bounded by a line drawn from the Point of Corsewall to Glenarm in Ireland, on the South-east, and from another line drawn from the Mull of Kintyre to Fairhead, in Ireland, on the North-west, and on all other sides by the coasts of Ireland and Scotland surrounding the said Basin, a similar rate of Toll to that above

set forth, being at the rate of Three-pence for each of the said Lights.

Double the said respective Tolls for every Foreign Vessel not privileged as aforesaid.

Provided always, that Vessels arriving at or departing from any port or place within Loch Ryan, or within Campbeltown Loch, and paying the rates for such respective voyages, shall not in addition be liable in payment of the rates for navigating the Basin of the Clyde.

The above rates are, by another Order in Council, declared to be subject to the following abatements on payment :—

Over-sea Vessels, Twenty-five per cent.

Coasting Vessels, Ten per cent.

By Order of the Board,

ALEX. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary.

Northern Lighthouse Office, }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1854. }

No. 4277.

MEMO.—Published for general information.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

H. HOWE,

Secretary.

Fort William. }
The 15th August 1854. }

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership Businesses lately carried on by us, the undersigned, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, and at Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, under the style of Kelsall, Hoare and Co., have this-day been res-

pectively dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hands this Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

T. S. KELSALL.

E. C. BUXTON.

RICHARD HOARE.

EDWARD MILLER.

By his Attorney, Richard Hoare.

Witnesses,

THOS. HEELIS,

Manchester.

RICHARD DAWES,

London.

WITH reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Seddon Kelsall, in the Firms of Kelsall, Hoare and Co., in Calcutta and Manchester, ceased on the 30th of June last, and that the Business as heretofore in Calcutta will be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and Firm of HOARE, MILLER AND Co.

RICHARD HOARE,

By his Attorney, Edward Miller.

EDMUND CHARLES BUXTON,

By his Attorney, Edward Miller.

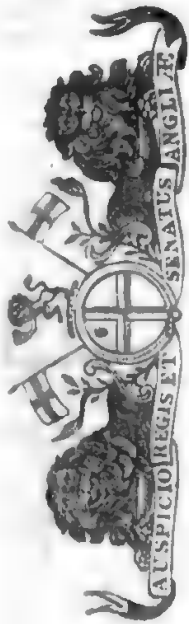
EDWARD MILLER.

Calcutta, 16th August 1854.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, and MR. THOMAS C. LESLIE are this-day admitted Partners in our Firm.

DENT AND Co.

Hong-Kong, }
1st July 1854. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

Insolvent Estates.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO THE 31ST JULY 1854.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Out-turn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Alexander and Co.,	232279 5 0	192224 3 9	26618 8 5	13436 13 10, of which Rs. 6065 is applicable to the Dividend in course of payment.	0 0 0	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Anderson and Co.,	2022 6 3	0 0 0	999 9 5	1022 12 10	441 7 0	The balance in hand is reserved to satisfy certain disputed claims. Nothing further is expected.
Adam, Scott and Co.,	119186 4 9	104298 1 8	14839 5 0	48 14 1	0 0 0	There are some outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court. One Policy of Insurance for Rs. 4,000.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Out-turn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid	Other Payments.			
Brightman and Co.,	30495 11 10	23845 6 10	5792 9 2	857 11 10	0 0 0	There are some outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Boyd and Co.,	10137 0 4	0 0 0	8995 10 10	1141 5 6	1141 5 6	Some outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Unclaimed Dividends in Court. Some suits long pending.
Bruce, Shand and Co.,	86753 8 5	485175 5 4	321380 11 3	10197 7 10 of which Rs. 4759 is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	2800 0 0	Nothing further is recoverable. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Colvin and Co.,	90397 6 2	54743 2 0	10233 13 5	25420 6 9 of which Rs. 7574 is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain, and unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.,	63391 11 4	48303 12 10	8243 12 11	6844 1 7 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain, and unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Ewing, Aird and Anderson, ..	301315 14 3	55631 3 5	232490 14 6	13193 12 4	9867 13 3	Very little more recoverable.
Fergusson and Co.,	119334 3 3	86561 2 9	12917 13 11	19465 2 7 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	6446 6 11	Some outstanding debts, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Fergusson Brothers and Co.,	135901 8 3	5976 6 8	66662 0 0	10063 1 7 a portion of which is applicable to some former unclaimed Dividends and unadjusted claims.	2700 0 0	Some outstandings, but recoveries uncertain, and unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Gilmore and Co.,	38277 9 4	21252 10 5	13044 8 9	3980 6 2 a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Gordon, Collic and Co.,	14673 0 11	7265 10 1	6816 7 7	590 15 8	0 0 0	Nothing further is expected to be realized.
W. C. Hurry,	1880 15 3	0 0 0	964 11 8	916 3 7	441 7 0	Further recoveries uncertain.
Hickey, Bailey and Co.,	107207 12 9	0 0 0	62152 14 3	45064 14 6	21900 0 0	There are outstandings in course of recovery, but uncertain as to amount; one law-suit pending for a considerable amount.

G. F. Hodgkinson and Co., ..	21690 6 6	0 0 0	0091 7 6	15598 15 0	12900 0 0	A large claim against a firm in London, which denies it entirely. Accounts unadjusted. A law-suit pending. Very little further recoverable.
Hughesdon, Brothers, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 16000,	212957 7 4	6821 7 5	173048 5 8	28087 10 3 and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 16000, of which balance Rs. 24820 is applicable to the Divi- dend now payable.	0 0 0	
Lyll, Matheson and Co., ..	357428 14 3	267110 12 2	77374 10 10	12943 7 3	830 3 1	Very little further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
McGregor, Hunter and Co., ..	9845 10 4	0 0 0	8035 9 3	1810 1 1	897 1 5	Hardly any thing more recoverable.
Mackintosh and Co., ..	160817 6 2	91133 6 1	57054 7 4	12649 8 9 of which Rs. 9355 is applicable to the Divi- dend now payable.	0 0 0	There are outstandings, but depend upon law-suits. Recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Macleod, Fagan and Co., ..	13468 11 10	2448 12 1	3359 12 5	7660 3 4 which is applicable to the Dividend now pay- able and to some unad- justed claims.	0 0 0	Some outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
D. C. Mackey and Co., ..	83180 5 3	0 0 0	29917 4 2	53263 1 1	35189 1 6	There are outstandings in course of recovery.
Nichol, Wilkie and Co., ..	4000 7 1	0 0 0	3130 1 5	870 5 8	0 0 0	In debt to the Assignee on account of other Estates.
Owen, Allhusen and Co., ..	26329 0 9	0 0 0	23371 14 0	2957 2 9	2736 12 10	A portion of this sum consists of the proceeds of goods specifically claimed. Very little further recoverable.
Palmer and Co., ..	365339 15 5	244636 10 11	96211 4 4	24492 0 2 a portion of which is applicable to the Divi- dend in course of pay- ment.	10000 0 0	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. One old Policy in the Landable for Rs. 76800. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Saunders, May, Fordyce & Co., ..	213370 5 0	183399 15 8	45355 15 3	14614 6 1 of which Rs. 6485 is applicable to the Divi- dend now payable.	1909 13 6	Very little further recoverable. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Tulloch and Co., 1st,	102451 9 5	54314 2 7	44933 0 11	7204 5 11	6635 0 0	There are outstandings in course of recovery, but the greater part depend upon law-suits. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Cockerell and Co., ..	1626608 7 7	335559 8 6	1254969 2 2	36079 12 9	34841 14 1	Some unclaimed Dividends in Court. Some outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
A. J. de H. Larpent, John Beckwith,	14822 9 6	8006 0 8	4961 9 10	1914 15 0	0 0 0	Nothing further is expected.
Tulloch and Co., 2nd,	15364 9 9	12427 8 1	2778 6 0	163 11 8	0 0 0	Nothing further is expected.
Cantor and Co., ..	11025 9 0	0 0 0	4009 8 3	7016 0 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
	201055 12 1	135911 11 11	63783 8 4	1360 7 10	0 0 0	There is a Life Insurance Policy for Rs. 6000. There is a sum £87-11-0 in the hands of the Official Assignee in London. Nothing further outstanding. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Out-turn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Allhusen, William	1629 14 6	0 0 0	588 3 4	1041 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Aubin, Pierre	1025 0 0	0 0 0	632 12 0	392 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Accounts unadjusted.
Ayton, J. A.	1179 6 2	0 0 0	181 1 10	998 4 4	441 14 9	A claim on Cruttenden and Co's Estate. Out-turn uncertain.
Allport, Rowland	7090 1 5	0 0 0	463 9 6	6626 7 11	2647 10 3	Nothing further recoverable. Legal question pending.
Aviet, A. G.	1230 1 1	0 0 0	897 1 0	333 0 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Anquitol, Charles	39821 8 1	11684 15 8	26731 1 9	1405 6 8	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	
Anderson, William	2690 6 0	115 13 8	1530 11 0	1073 6 5	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg Brothers	27357 7 6	14951 0 6	4917 11 7	1043 13 4	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings desperate.
Agabeg, Johannes	1117 8 3	0 0 0	621 0 0	1029 15 4	Of which Rupees is for Dividend now in course of payment.	Several outstandings.
Adams, Thomas	12105 12 11	5141 9 4	4443 9 9	7488 11 5	0 0 0	A small sum from America recoverable.
Andrews, John	850 9 6	0 0 0	352 0 0	7044 4 9	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Several outstandings. Recoveries uncertain.
Browne, Robert	3224 4 4	0 0 0	128 9 7	486 8 3	0 0 0	Ordered to pay 200 Rs. per month from his pay.
Betta, Alfred	405 15 4	0 0 0	82 0 0	2520 9 10	1324 5 7	Nothing further recoverable, for want of Accounts unable to divide.
Bulloram Bose,	719 2 7	0 0 0	67 0 0	498 9 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Becher, G. R. P.	536 9 1	0 0 0	168 10 0	3095 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bryce, A.	1692 10 1	0 0 0	77 1 10	1149 9 5	441 14 9	Insolvent died.
Brunner, Charles	853 3 3	0 0 0	49 8 0	1615 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Buckland, R. H., 1st	595 14 1	151 4 0	40 0 0	303 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bailey, Francis	13766 4 8	5898 12 10	6907 6 2	404 10 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Buckland, R. H., 2nd	605 9 7	0 0 0	845 15 0	960 1 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Birch, F. W.	11178 14 0	3861 12 5	1623 11 6	259 10 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bobst, E. C.	615 0 0	0 0 0	357 14 0	5693 6 1	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered and pays 150 Rs. per month from his pay.
Bruce, C. C.	597 12 0	0 0 0	356 4 0	1309 12 7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Babington, John	2503 4 0	0 0 0	555 6 0	267 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
				1947 14 0	0 0 0	Ordered and pays monthly 150 Rs. from his pay.

[illegible]

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Out-turn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Frith, Gordon and Co.	391 7 10	0 0 0	37 12 0	356 11 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ferrao, J. R.	388 3 11	0 0 0	37 12 0	350 7 11	0 0 0	Ditto. Insolvent died.
Fraser, D. W.	1704 5 5	0 0 0	658 10 4	1045 11 1	441 14 9	Ditto.
Fabian, E. D.	3188 2 1	942 0 7	1751 12 4	404 5 2	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	
				228 2 4		
Ford, W. R.	2218 8 8	0 0 0	677 14 10	1540 9 10	0 0 0	Ordered and pays 50 Rs. per month. A Policy on his life for Rs. 6,400.
Fanshaw, E. F.	1834 8 7	0 0 0	267 7 0	1567 1 7	0 0 0	Outstandings partly recoverable.
					0 0 0	Ordered and pays monthly deduction of his pay Rs. 42-14-0.
Frewin, W. T.	1851 12 6	0 0 0	28 0 0	1823 12 6	0 0 0	Ordered to pay Rs 66-10-0 per month.
Fraser, W. T.	1500 0 0	0 0 0	374 0 0	1125 7 0	0 0 0	Outstandings partly recoverable.
Gilmore, J., 1st	359 7 10	0 0 0	36 4 0	323 3 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Gopaul Chund,	544 2 5	0 0 0	60 4 0	483 14 5	0 0 0	Ditto.
Glass, A. G. (Glass and Co.)	3850 3 8	0 0 0	1125 13 2	2724 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Goberdhone Mullick,	2880 14 9	0 0 0	596 4 0	2284 10 9	0 0 0	Several shipments. Accounts unadjusted. Finally discharged.
Greenfield, Henry	9828 9 7	4642 13 2	4582 4 5	703 8 0	Of which Rupees is for paying Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Gourcy Charn Bonnerjee,	400 0 0	0 0 0	14 0 0	235 13 1	0 0 0	Ditto. Insolvent died.
Greedhur Mullick,	500 0 0	0 0 0	13 0 0	487 0 0	0 0 0	Several shipments. Results unknown.
Gibson and Co.	127456 9 5	53390 2 8	72427 1 8	1639 5 1	Which is kept for unclaimed Dividends.	Large outstandings recoverable. Amongst the other payments, a large sum is paid to the Agra Bank as per Decree of Court.
Harvey, Andrew	49466 12 3	36204 4 9	4804 9 11	8457 13 7	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered and pays half of his pay and allowances.
				2987 5 10		Nothing further recoverable.
Hudson, Nathaniel	1958 14 3	0 0 0	107 12 0	1861 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto. Insolvent died.
Heberlet, Andrew	707 4 7	70 0 0	57 4 0	580 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hurrosunker Ghose,	1033 3 0	0 0 0	175 6 0	557 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hulldodur Day,	637 8 9	0 0 0	60 4 0	577 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hoppe, William	1346 8 6	0 0 0	480 1 10	866 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hughes and Templer,	12003 10 10	5179 4 11	5923 11 4	900 10 7	0 0 0	Several outstandings. Amount of recoveries uncertain.
Harrison, J. F.	768 14 5	0 0 0	330 4 0	438 10 5	0 0 0	Several shipments. Results unknown.
Harward, J. H. M.	18 2 0	0 0 0	980 9 3	625 6 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.

Harruck Chund Doogar.	2118 14 0	0 0 0	287 2 0	1831 12 0	0 0 0	Schedule not yet filed.
Hinze, Ludwig	1241 1 9	0 0 0	462 14 4	778 3 5	0 0 0	Some outstandings to be recovered from a suit now pending in England.
Harris, J. T.	263 4 4	0 0 0	1 5 0	261 15 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Jephson, George	295 8 11	0 0 0	41 9 2	253 16 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
John Lockersteen and Brothers,	309799 15 10	118567 2 11	171858 5 8	19374 7 3	4762 0 5	Several outstandings. Recoveries uncertain. A suit pending in Scotland.
Jacobs, O. B. M.	1408 7 0	0 0 0	767 5 4	641 1 8	0 0 0	Some small outstandings to be recovered.
Joygopaul Chatterjee,	14489 5 6	0 0 0	3138 3 2	11351 2 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Jerdan, George C.	2341 3 0	0 0 0	933 10 9	1407 8 3	0 0 0	Something more recoverable. Ordered to pay Rs. 150 per month.
Kemp, H. C., (T. Hyde, Gardiner and Co.)	29155 0 9	15281 0 9	4254 8 10	9619 7 2	Of which Rupees is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Kelly, W. S.	1608 5 3	0 0 0	481 12 8	8448 6 4	0 0 0	Ditto.
Kistomohun Bose,	293 9 6	0 0 0	47 12 0	1121 8 7	0 0 0	Ditto.
Kistopersaud and Hurrypearsaud Chuckerbutty,	871 0 7	0 0 0	25 4 0	245 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Kemp, H. C.	2469 15 10	0 0 0	98 4 0	345 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto.
Kerr, Norman	1214 12 8	0 0 0	67 0 10	2371 11 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
King, W. J.	5600 9 10	422 9 3	1091 6 9	1147 11 10	441 14 9	Finally discharged.
Kleyn, Thomas	473 3 0	0 0 0	207 0 0	386 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
Lake, Hamill and Co.	4201 8 2	0 0 0	1883 9 3	266 3 0	0 0 0	Some outstandings. Recoveries uncertain.
Lane, J. F.	510 10 10	162 9 0	50 4 0	2311 14 11	1722 1 4	Nothing further recoverable. Accounts unadjusted.
Leighton, H. J.	12674 6 4	11307 3 9	871 15 5	297 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
Lazarus, B. W.	3457 14 1	2844 0 7	458 3 2	493 3 2	0 0 0	Ditto.
Landeman, J. V.	712 6 10	0 0 0	76 4 0	155 10 4	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Something further recoverable. A suit pending.
Lusignan, C. K.	267 11 10	0 0 0	27 4 0	72 11 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Lockersteen, C. B. and Co.	9022 7 5	0 0 0	953 13 3	636 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
Lindsay, D. B.	1400 0 0	0 0 0	431 1 0	8068 10 2	0 0 0	Something further recoverable. Amount uncertain.
Moorally Dhur Newgy	1260 13 6	0 0 0	35 0 0	968 15 0	0 0 0	Large shipments. Results unknown.
Mackenzie, R., (J. A. Currie and Co.)	2304 12 4	0 0 0	867 0 9	1225 13 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. C.	28637 12 1	9778 5 3	1785 10 11	1437 11 7	0 0 0	Small outstandings desperate.
Macvitie, R. F.	1341 14 11	554 2 2	56 4 0	17073 11 11	Of which Rupees is for Dividends in course of payment, and Co.'s Paper for Rupees 8877-15-5.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Mackdonald, R. B.	3332 6 0	346 11 1	159 5 1	8521 2 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Mackran, L. A.	524 2 1	169 9 4	57 4 0	731 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Melville, William	1207 3 1	0 0 0	60 5 10	2826 5 10	883 13 1	Ditto.
				297 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
				1206 13 3	441 14 0	Ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Out-turn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Manuk, M. M.	604 8 8	0 0 0	63 4 0	544 4 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Morris, James, Senr.	420 15 4	0 0 0	32 12 0	398 3 4	0 0 0	Ditto.
Macnaghten, R. A.	368 8 8	0 0 0	32 12 0	335 12 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Manick Chunder Khan.	469 11 6	0 0 0	70 4 0	399 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Monteith, John	811 0 3	20 12 0	51 4 0	739 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Murdoch A. M.	513 2 3	0 0 0	60 4 0	452 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Murlock Mackenzie and Co.	5558 15 6	0 0 0	4492 6 8	666 8 10	0 0 0	Several outstandings. Partly recoverable.
Macfarlane and Co.	11178 4 6	3944 10 0	6588 15 0	614 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Monk, William	350 0 0	0 0 0	42 10 6	307 5 6	0 0 0	Ordered to pay 50 Rs. per month.
Madlin, William	1290 5 4	493 13 9	239 9 7	559 14 0	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	
				402 7 7		
Mottley, Charles, 2nd	5500 0 0	4163 8 11	559 15 10	476 7 3	Of which Rupees is for Dividends.	Ordered to pay 70 Rs. per month.
				386 9 2		
Mudden Mohun Bose,	512 9 3	0 0 0	77 2 3	465 7 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Muddoo Soodun Addy,	2904 13 8	0 0 0	727 7 2	2177 6 6	0 0 0	Large outstandings. Recoveries uncertain.
Nursing Chunder Bose,	1030 0 0	0 0 0	54 11 0	975 5 0	0 0 0	Interest on 10000 Rs. Company's Paper entitled.
Nyssa, John	750 2 11	0 0 0	60 4 0	689 14 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nilmadub Mookerjee,	616 13 10	0 0 0	73 4 0	546 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
						Out of employ. Pensioned.
						Ordered to pay Rs. 33-5-4 monthly, but he cannot be found.
Nilkaunt Sircar,	574 14 11	0 0 0	70 4 0	504 10 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nares, G. W. A.	292 12 6	0 0 0	48 12 0	244 0 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Nilrutton Halder, 1st	3100 14 2	1661 15 6	327 3 4	1171 11 4	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	
				1111 1 4		
Norton, C. P.	1099 9 9	0 0 0	545 6 6	554 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Nilrutton Halder, 2nd	6027 5 4	3376 15 5	325 1 7	2325 4 4	0 0 0	Ditto.
Nash, J. D.	1800 0 0	769 11 4	305 2 0	725 2 8	0 0 0	Ordered and pays 100 Rs. per month.
				265 3 11	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	
Onsachurn Bonnerjee,	6125 8 9	0 0 0	598 5 8	5527 3 1	2616 11 6	Ordered and pays Rs. 50 per month.
Oboy Churn Dutt,	978 6 9	487 9 9	41 0 0	449 13 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. A suit pending.
Oboy Churn Mullick & others,	725 4 5	0 0 0	53 4 0	672 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto.
Orde, W. K.	1320 0 0	0 0 0	172 1 5	1147 14 7	0 0 0	Ditto.
Olivera, Sabina De	1139 10 3	479 4 5	97 15 11	662 5 11	0 0 0	Has Life Interest in a House let at 30 Rs. per month.
				551 13 2	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.

Pattick, William	1116	5	2	0	0	0	76	1039	14	4	411	14	9	Ditto	Insolvent
Plitts, E.	1335	7	4	0	0	0	79	1255	7	10	441	14	9	Ditto	ditto.
Palmer, John	5325	3	8	0	0	0	586	801	0	9	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Perry, Thomas	377	7	0	0	0	0	48	828	11	0	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Palmer, H. G.	328	5	5	0	0	0	48	277	9	5	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Pew, P. L.	24608	8	1	0	0	0	5899	18716	12	1	10936	1	9	Ditto	ditto.
Palmer, Thomas	1258	12	0	0	0	0	717	540	14	0	0	0	0	All estate, consisting of Joint Stock Shares, under mortgage. Value uncertain. A Share in the Richmond Estate, Malabar Coast. Insolvent died. Nothing further recoverable.	
Bailey, G. F., (W. Newson and Co.)	10533	12	6	6955	9	0	2668	910	2	2	0	0	0	Recoveries uncertain. - Accounts generally disputed.	
Rogers, A.	8588	0	4	0	0	0	3183	5899	12	10	1767	10	6	All property under mortgage. Accounts unadjusted. Insolvent died.	
Russell, C. D.	7339	11	6	5872	15	2	695	771	8	2	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Retained for Creditors. Finally discharged. Nothing further recoverable.		
Ragoonauth Bose,	1678	13	4	517	12	5	214	346	2	5	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.	
Robertson, J. O.	383	14	8	0	0	0	51	332	2	8	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.	
Ramkissen Collead,	371	11	7	0	0	0	51	319	15	7	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.	
Rajkissore Dutt, 1st	8473	1	8	0	0	0	279	8193	9	11	883	13	3	Ditto ditto. Retained for Creditors.	
Roussac, A. G.	11424	6	9	8754	9	9	820	1849	9	9	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Ditto		
Rushon, William	891	14	7	126	12	0	59	645	14	7	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Outstandings desperate. Insolvent died.	
Ryan, E. B.	638	8	9	0	0	0	59	574	4	9	0	0	0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.	
Ramnarain Naug,	7898	8	6	428	8	4	2516	4953	0	8	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Suits pending. Insolvent died.		
Rustonjee Cowasjee and Co...	9286	3	9	0	0	0	5444	3841	12	1	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.	
Ramabuck Misser and others	3874	6	6	0	0	0	1107	2765	9	4	0	0	0	Large outstandings. Recoveries uncertain.	
Russell, J. L.	1095	7	6	0	0	0	802	292	12	6	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.	
Rajkissen Byasch,	850	0	0	0	0	0	226	623	4	0	0	0	0	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain.	
Read, P. H.	449	4	0	0	0	0	36	412	12	0	0	0	0	Ordered and pays 100 Rupees from his pay.	
Ramnarain Sreemonee,	2164	4	6	0	0	0	1308	796	2	6	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Ramdhone Ruckitt,	921	0	0	495	0	0	355	70	15	6	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.	
Robinson, Joseph Gailliffe	3079	8	0	805	9	10	1911	862	0	2	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Ditto ditto.		
Baunders, S. J.	14404	15	6	9018	10	2	1190	227	7	5	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Ditto ditto.		
Sinca, W. D. M.	2826	6	9	2156	12	4	441	4195	5	5	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.		Retired from Service. Nothing further recoverable.		
Smith, W. S.	520	13	5	0	0	0	69	451	1	5	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.	
Stocquer, J. H.	5587	5	6	0	0	0	5229	358	2	2	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.	

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Out-turn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Savigny, Joseph	1622 13 1	724 10 10	155 15 9	642 2 6 84 6 0	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Schlatter, Michel	15106 12 10	5677 13 1	1173 2 11	8254 12 10 6115 10 8	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Speed, G. T. F.	340 8 7	24 0 0	41 12 0	274 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto.
Sage, J. W.	599 5 8	0 0 0	58 2 0	540 9 8	0 0 0	ditto. Finally discharged.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick,	452 10 5	0 0 0	57 12 0	394 14 5	0 0 0	ditto. Insolvent died.
Smout, W. H.	1357 9 9	0 0 0	71 4 6	1286 5 3	441 7 0	ditto. Finally discharged.
Sheppard, G. A.	5019 11 8	3991 11 3	375 13 0	652 3 5	0 0 0	ditto. Ditto.
Shave, J. T.	4288 0 4	3226 1 6	808 3 3	253 11 9 218 12 10	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Some small outstandings recoverable.
Sarkies and Co. P. J.	56013 1 1	5924 2 9	49147 7 3	941 7 1 538 8 3	Of which Rupees is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Sarkies, P. J.	9955 8 10	2707 10 3	2524 14 11	4722 15 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Scott, C. C. J.	7413 13 9	4283 11 7	785 5 9	2344 12 5 1051 9 8	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto. Finally discharged.
Stewart, Patrick	1295 14 9	0 0 0	745 12 10	550 1 11	0 0 0	Ordered and pays 150 Rupees per month.
Simpson, James	1905 10 4	1144 11 8	460 3 6	300 11 2 23 5 8	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	A small sum further recoverable.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co.	21010 2 10	6341 11 8	9971 10 0	4696 13 2 2718 4 4	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Stubbs, W. V. G.	25639 8 6	0 0 0	1424 14 6	1144 10 0	0 0 0	Large outstandings. Recoveries uncertain.
Snooke, J. V.	775 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	775 10 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Tettley, George	283 5 9	0 0 0	25 12 0	257 9 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Thomas, R., 1st	631 4 1	0 0 0	58 4 0	573 0 1	0 0 0	Ditto.
Turner, James	415 11 11	0 0 0	47 4 0	868 7 11	0 0 0	Ditto. Finally discharged.
Turton, Sir T. E. M.	208300 13 9	92772 4 2	96912 13 7	18615 12 0 14389 15 8	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto.
Thomas, G. P.	2402 1 7	0 0 0	484 6 6	1917 11 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Administrator General's Account settled and paid. Insolvent died. Ordered and pays Rupees 06 per month.

Thomas, John	1857	3	6	5737	7	8	5290	4	4	1858	7	11	0	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Twentyman and Co.	2597	11	10	0	0	0	317	14	0	2279	13	10	0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Templeton, M. S.	809	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	899	4	2	0	0 0 0	Ordered and pays 100 Rupees per month.
Vandenberg, J. B., 1st	3205	14	0	0	0	0	2274	2	9	931	11	3	0	0 0 0	Very little more recoverable.
Vandenberg, J. B., 2nd	4267	13	0	1308	12	2	264	14	0	2691	2	10	0	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Williams, Stephen	11536	10	2	5851	1	4	1148	10	6	4535	14	4	0	Of which Rupees is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered and pays 141 Rupees per month.
Waring, E. S. S.	2569	1	11	1631	15	11	287	6	3	599	11	9	0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Watkinson, J.	327	4	6	0	0	0	24	12	0	302	8	6	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Woma Churn Sen,	328	8	0	0	0	0	24	12	0	303	12	0	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Retained for a Creditor.
Woodford, C. T. O.	2050	0	0	1158	6	8	572	14	6	318	10	10	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. For three months only paid 100 Rupees per month.
Woodayram,	1959	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	1917	0	6	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Schedule not yet filed.
Young, Joseph	500	0	0	0	0	0	190	10	9	309	5	3	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.

In addition to the above, there are 206 Estates under 220 Rupees each, aggregating Rupees 19,817-1-10, the particulars of which may be learnt at my Office. There is also, in my hands, in Company's Paper, Three Thousand, and Cash 4,065-6-11, being the balance after having paid 69 per Cent. by Mr. O'Dowda.

The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter on the Estates above enumerated, Company's Rupees Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-four, Seven Annas and Eight Pie.

Calcutta, 1st August 1854.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.



SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRICES CURRENT.

The following Prices Current, received from the Madras Government, are published for general information:—

Weekly Return of the Wholesale Prices of Grain as selling at the various Sea Ports and neighbouring large Towns in the District of Ganjam, from 9th to 16th July 1854.

GRAIN.	GANJAM.		BIRHAMPOOR.		MUNSOORCOTTAH.		ASKA.		RUSSELLCOTTAH.		CHICAGOOL.		CALINGAPATAM.		PURLAKEMEDA.		REMARKS.
	Burnum of 240 Seers	Madras Garce.	Burnum of 240 Seers	Madras Garce.	Burnum of 240 Seers	Madras Garce.	Burnum of 240 Seers	Madras Garce.	Burnum of 240 Seers	Madras Garce.	Per Garce of 1,800 Seers.	Madras Garce.	Per Garce of 1,650 Seers.	Madras Garce.	Per Garce of 1,725 Seers.	Madras Garce.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Paddy, 1st sort.	3 12 8	70 0 0	4 0 0	80 0 0	4 0 0	80 0 0	4 0 0	80 0 0	3 8 4	87 8 0	37 8 0	100 0 0	33 0 0	96 0 0	27 0 0	75 2 1	The local Measure in this District is generally heaped.
ditto, 2nd do.	3 7 3	63 12 0	3 13 0	76 4 0	3 10 0	72 8 0	3 8 0	70 0 0	3 4 0	83 0 0	35 6 4	91 0 0	32 0 0	93 1 6	26 8 0	73 1 10	
Jowndoo.																	
Guntuloo.																	
Chooloo.			6 2 0	122 8 0	6 10 0	132 8 0	6 4 0	123 0 0	6 6 0	120 0 0	58 4 0	130 0 0	50 0 0	143 7 3	40 0 0	111 4 10	
Aurekuloo.																	
Corraloo.																	
Horse Grain.			6 6 0	127 8 0	8 0 0	160 0 0	7 8 0	150 0 0	8 0 0	160 0 0	0 0 0	160 0 0	59 12 0	173 13 0	60 0 0	166 15 3	

GANJAM, 25th July 1854.

T. PRENDERGAST, Collector.

Prices Current of Paddy and other kinds of Grain in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul, from 9th to 15th July 1854.

TALOOKS.	Per Garce.						Other Grain per Garce.																	
	1st sort Paddy.			Coarse Paddy.			Cholum.			Cumboo.			Baggy.			Varagoo.			Thanay.			Horse Gram.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madura.	118	12	8	103	4	8	113	2	2	....	..	..	113	2	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	148	7	9
Dindigul.	108	4	11	104	4	4	120	4	8	113	5	4	108	4	11	63	10	2	109	8	7	147	5	11
Iyempully.	121	11	10	16	10	2	175	0	0	127	8	4	127	8	4	....	..	..	133	5	4	175	0	0
Bamud.	153	2	8	132	12	0	110	9	8	165	14	10	165	14	10	....	..	..	....	..	..	190	1	9
Shovagungh.	100	0	11	87	1	6	65	0	2	79	4	9	91	12	1	60	4	1	....	..	..	145	3	7
Keelakurray.	....	..	..	128	7	5	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Tondy.	116	10	8	107	11	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	116	10	8	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..

MADURA, 28th July 1854.

R. D. PARKER, Collector.

Weekly Return of the Wholesale Prices of Grain as selling in the large Sea Port Towns and Cusbah Stations in the District of Rajahmundry, ending 22nd July 1854.

Name of the Town.	Names of the Sea Port Towns and Cusbah Stations.	Coarse Paddy.		1st sort Paddy.		Cholum.		Guntaloo.		Natcheny.		Varagaloo.		Corraloo.		Horse Grain or Coolty	
		Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.	Coringa Garce.	Madras Garce.
Amlapoor.	Amlapoor, Cusbah Station	48	98	49	99	54	108	45	90	54	108	45	90	45	90	66	132
Peddapoor.	Peddapoor, ditto ditto	52	104	50	100	67	134	...	...	60	120	...	...	...	...	73	146
Pethapoor.	Pethapoor, ditto ditto	52	104	50	100	68	136	...	...	68	136	...	...	...	...	64	128
Tooney Div.	Tooney, ditto ditto	50	100	52	104	80	160	50	100	75	150	...	...	...	...	67	134
Rajahmundry.	Rajahmundry, do. ditto	54	108	57	114	61	128	40	80	61	123	36	72	50	100	67	135
Coringa Div.	Coringa, Sea Port	48	96	55	110	...	...	...	...	60	120	...	...	...	...	72	144
Cocanada Div.	Cocanada, ditto	54	108	57	114	66	133	...	...	65	130	...	...	...	...	75	150
Sub-Division.																	
Mogultoor.	Nursapoor, Sea Port	48	96	51	102	66	132	37	75	51	102	42	84	39	78	66	132
Woody.	Veeraswarum, Cusbah Station	45	90	48	96	60	120	36	72	48	96	34	68	36	72	60	120
Tanookoo.	Pengonda, large Town	46	93	49	99	60	120	45	90	48	96	45	90	45	90	69	138
Faudimulla.	Yernagoodun, Cusbah Station	54	108	60	120	66	132	60	120	60	120	60	120	60	120	72	144
Gootala.	Lukkavilla, large Town	51	102	54	108	72	144	60	120	60	120	60	120	60	120	54	108
	Gootala, Cusbah Station	51	102	60	120	60	120	60	120	66	132	54	108	60	120	66	132

RAJAHMUNDRY DISTRICT; Cocanada, 28th July 1854.

G. N. TAYLOR, Sub-Collector, in charge.

Weekly Statement of the Wholesale Prices of Grain in the Sea Port Towns and Cusbahs in the Masulipatam District, up to 24th July 1854.

Names of Talooks and Cusbahs.	Number of Seers per Candy.	White Paddy.				Black Paddy.		Joolamallee.		Jonnallee.		Tamedallee.		Auroogallee.		Corrallee.		Horse Gram.	
		1st sort.		2nd sort.															
		Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.	Candy.	Madras Garce.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Punder	900	26 0 0	180 0 0	24 8 0	122 8 0					27 0 0	185 0 0	30 0 0	150 0 0					28 4 0	165 0 0
Ellore	900	22 8 0	120 0 0			20 0 0	105 10 8	20 0 0	100 10 8	20 0 0	150 0 0	27 6 0	137 8 0					28 0 0	140 0 0
Bozoarab	900	30 0 0	150 0 0	20 8 0	147 8 0					30 0 0	190 0 0	31 0 0	160 0 0			38 0 0	155 0 0	32 0 0	150 0 0
Jucetahpet	1000	25 6 0	112 8 0	23 4 0	102 9 2					32 0 0	141 3 8							30 6 0	128 11 0
Haluhgla	900	17 8 0	83 8 4	17 8 0	90 10 8	16 8 0	82 10 8	15 8 0	83 10 8	19 0 0	101 8 4	16 0 0	85 5 4	16 0 0	85 5 4	16 0 0	85 5 4	22 0 0	117 0 0
Aukuvood	900	21 0 0	105 0 0			19 0 0	95 0 0											23 0 0	113 0 0

MASULIPATAM; Collector's Cutcherry, 29th July 1854.

T. D. LUSHINGTON, Collector.

Return of Wholesale Prices of Grain at Nellore and Ongole and the larger Sea Ports in the Nellore District, for the week ending 23rd July 1854.

	Nellore.		Ongole.		Raniapatam.		Paukala.		Cottapatam.		Elamookoola.		REMARKS.
	Candy.	Garce.	Candy.	Garce.	Candy.	Garce.	Candy.	Garce.	Candy.	Garce.	Candy.	Garce.	
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Paddy, 1st sort,	32 0 0	137 2	5 24 0 0	145 11 9	31 0 0	132 13 8	34 0 0	145 11 4	33 0 0	141 7 0	33 0 0	141 7 0	56 Seers of 80 Rs. weight each = 1 Toom.
Ditto, 2nd do.,	28 8 0	122 2	0 50 0 0	128 9 3	30 0 0	128 9 3	33 0 0	141 7 0	30 0 0	28 9 3	30 0 0	128 9 3	20 Tooms = 1 Pootty or Candy.
Cholum,	45 0 0	192 13	9 41 0 0	175 11 2			44 0 0	88 9 3	44 0 0	188 9 4	44 0 0	188 9 4	Candies. Tooms. Seers.
Sujuloo,							40 0 0	71 0 2					4 5 40 = 1 Madras Garce.
Raggy,	38 0 0	162 15	0				40 0 0	71 0 2					4,800 Seers = 1 Madras Garce.
Auloo,			28 0 0	20 0 1			28 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 1	28 0 0	120 0 1		The Measures used in the District are
Corraloo,													heaped.
Horse Gram	60 0 0	257 2	6 40 0 0	70 7 0	48 0 0	205 11 7	42 0 0	80 0 2	40 0 0	170 7 0	40 0 0	170 7 0	

NELLORE; Collector's Office, 31st July 1854.

F. B. ELTON, Collector.

Statement showing the Wholesale Prices of Grain as selling in the Cusbah and next larger Towns in the District of North Arcot, from 23rd to 29th July 1854.

Names of Towns.	Coarse Paddy.		1st sort Paddy.		Jawary.		Bajara.		Ruggy.		Coolty or Horse Gram.	
	Measures of 150 Rs. weight of Horse Gram per Rupee.	Value per Madras Garce.	Measures of 150 Rs. weight of Horse Gram per Rupee.	Value per Madras Garce.	Measures of 150 Rs. weight of Horse Gram per Rupee.	Value per Madras Garce.	Measures of 150 Rs. weight of Horse Gram per Rupee.	Value per Madras Garce.	Measures of 150 Rs. weight of Horse Gram per Rupee.	Value per Madras Garce.	Measures of 150 Rs. weight of Horse Gram per Rupee.	Value per Madras Garce.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chittoor, ...	23 1/2	109 9 9	22 1/2	112 0 2	17 1/2	149 5 8	...	...	20 1/2	124 14 1	11	232 11 7
Wallajahpet, ...	20 1/2	124 14 0	19	134 11 2	...	...	...	...	17 1/2	146 4 6	11	232 11 8
Vellore,* ...	19 1/2	127 4 6	18 1/2	132 5 10	15 1/2	158 11 2	16	153 12 1	18 1/2	134 9 1	11 1/2	213 14 2

Note. - In this District the Measure is heaped in selling Grain.

* In Vellore, the local Measure contains 150 Rupees weight of Horse Gram; in the rest of the District, it contains only 150 Rupees weight.

NORTH ARCOT; Collector's Cutcherry, Chittoor, 2nd August 1854.

J. D. BOUEDILLON, Collector.

W. GORDON YOUNG,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Notification.

THE 14TH MAY 1853.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. for the execution of the Government Printing Work, from the 1st July next, Public Officers employed under this Government are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of the Government Work from and after that date.

Cecil Beadon, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

Legislative Council.

19th August 1854.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd. of November next :—

A Bill for regulating the construction and management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the construction and management of lines of Electric Telegraph in India, it is enacted as follows :—

I. Within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing and establishing lines of Electric Telegraph. Provided that the Governor General of India in Council shall have the power to grant a conditional licence, to any other party to construct or establish a line of Electric Telegraph within any part of such territories and to transmit messages thereby, subject to revocation of the licence in the event of the non-fulfilment by the holder thereof of any of the conditions therein stipulated.

II. Every person who shall, otherwise than under a licence duly granted as aforesaid, or under the special authority of Government, construct, or transmit signals along a line of Electric Telegraph within the territories of the Government of the East India Company, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, and every person

who shall perform any services incidental to the transmission of signals along such a Telegraph Line, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and for every week during which such incidental services shall continue to be performed, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

III. The Governor General of India in Council, on the occurrence of any public emergency, is hereby authorized to take temporary possession of any or every Telegraph established under licence within the territories under the Government of the East India Company.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of the Electric Telegraph not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions, according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

V. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to any person in charge of any Office of the Electric Telegraph for transmission, and no person employed by the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage either through his culpable neglect, fraud, or malice.

VI. Every person who shall intrude into a Telegraph Office without the permission of the person in charge of the Office, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any

No person to intrude into a Telegraph Office.

Penalties for constructing or working unauthorized Electric Telegraphs.

signaller or other official in the performance of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

VII. Every person who shall cause, or attempt to cause, any interruption to the transmission of signals along the line, by wilfully cutting or injuring the wire or line, or any portion thereof, or by wilfully injuring any instrument or apparatus, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both fine and imprisonment.

VIII. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall fraudulently or maliciously secrete, make away with, or omit to transmit any message which may have been entrusted to him for transmission, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

IX. Every person employed to make signals along the line, who shall fraudulently or maliciously retain, or wilfully impede the transmission of a message along the line, or being required by any Officer of the Electric Telegraph Department to transmit a message, shall neglect or refuse to make the requisite signals, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

X. Every person employed to convey or deliver any message sent by Electric Telegraph, who shall be guilty while so employed of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such message, or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey any such message, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, and being entrusted to receive money for the transmission or conveyance of messages or any other public purpose, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall fraudulently alter any message, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIII. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XIV. Whoever, being in such employ as is described in Section XI., shall send by the Electric Telegraph any message upon which the charge prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Department has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the charge on such message, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XV. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to fine only, shall be punishable, for such offence, by any Justice of the Peace, for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate; and any person, hereby made punishable by a Justice of the Peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

XVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

XVII. All fines incurred under the provisions of this Act by any person, except in respect of offences punishable by fine in addition to imprisonment, shall, upon conviction of the offender before any Magistrate, be levied, together with the costs attending the prosecution and conviction, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party or parties offending, by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate, and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereon, then it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount of the fine and of the costs attending the prosecution and conviction.

XVIII. If any Servant of the East India Company, who shall be employed by the said Company in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall be posted within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the said Company, in which an Electric Telegraph shall be established by the

Authority to punish Servants of the East India Company who commit offences against this Act in foreign territory.

said Company, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed, appointed, or entrusted as aforesaid within the territories under the Government of the said Company, such Ser-
vant of the said Company shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last-mentioned territories, and every such person may be convicted and punished, either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Magistrate or Court in any part of the said last-mentioned territories, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XIX. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates; and the word "Fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th August 1854.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 26th of August 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX. OF 1854.

An Act for removing the prohibition against the importation of Foreign Sugar.

WHEREAS by the provisions of a Statute passed in the 12th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, the duties to be levied on the importation of Sugar from different places into the United Kingdom, have been equalized; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Acts XXXII. of 1836, XV. of 1839, XI. of 1842, and so much of Act XIV. of 1843 as prohibits the importation of Sugar into any part of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, are hereby repealed.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th August 1854.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 26th of August 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XX. OF 1854.

An Act to amend Regulation XIII. of 1833 of the Bengal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of Regulation XIII. of 1833 of the Bengal Code; It is enacted as follows:—

I. So much of the said Regulation as prescribes that the Officer in whom the duties specified in Section IV. of the said Regulation shall be vested, shall be

denominated "Agent to the Governor General" is repealed.

II. Such duties shall be vested in any Officer whom the local Government shall, from time to time, appoint for that purpose, and such Officer when appointed, and his assistants respectively, may exercise, within the tracts of country separated as prescribed in the said Regulation, all the powers which by the said Regulation the Agent to the Governor General and his assistants respectively may exercise, and all the provisions in the said Regulation relating to the Agent to the Governor General and his assistants, shall be applicable to the Officer to be appointed as aforesaid and his assistants respectively.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th August 1854.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 26th of August 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI. OF 1854.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

FOR the purpose of removing doubts, and of extending the powers of the chartered Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, It is enacted as follows:—

I. The persons for the time being holding the Offices of Secretary and Treasurer or of Secretary alone or of Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, of the Bank of Madras, or of the Bank of Bombay, are hereby severally empowered, for and on behalf of the Bank under which they hold either of such offices, to endorse and transfer Government Securities standing in the name of the Bank, to draw, accept and endorse Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Bank Post Bills connected with the current and ordinary business of the Bank, and to sign all other documents connected with such business.

II. It shall be lawful for any of the said Banks to lend money on the security of shares in such of the incorporated Indian Railway Companies as hold a guarantee from the East India Company with regard to interest: provided that no such loan shall in any case exceed in amount three-fourths of the paid up value of the shares, on the security of which the loan is made, and in every case such shares shall be transferred to the Bank by which the loan is made either absolutely, or by way of mortgage.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The following Extracts from the Standing Orders adopted by the Legislative Council on the 19th of August 1854 are published for general information :

PETITIONS.

XXII. Petitions to the Legislative Council must relate to matters connected with the business of the Council. Every petition shall be superscribed "To the Honorable the Legislative Council of India," and shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners. It shall be in respectful and temperate language, and shall conclude with a distinct prayer.

XXIII. Every petition will be received as the petition of the person or persons only by whom it is actually signed.

XXIV. All petitions shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council.

XXV. The Clerk shall make an abstract of every petition so received.

XXVI. If in the judgment of the Clerk the petition be framed in conformity with Order No. XXII., he shall bring the petition under the consideration of the Council by reading the abstract thereof, and the prayer or the substance of the prayer of the petition, whereupon such petition shall be deemed to have been received by the Council.

XXVII. If in the judgment of the Clerk the petition be not framed in conformity with Order No. XXII., or if he have reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition, and shall report the fact to the Council, in which case the petition shall not be received by the Council except upon the motion of a Member.

XXVIII. Any petition received by the Council may, upon the motion of a member, be disposed of in one or more of the following ways :—

1. It may be ordered to be printed.
2. It may be referred to the Select Committee sitting on any Bill to which it relates.
3. It may be referred for report to a Select Committee to be appointed specially for that purpose.
4. If no motion be made upon such a petition, the petition shall be laid upon the table, and afterwards deposited by the Clerk amongst the Records of the Council.

XXIX. If a Bill be pending peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his Counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an Order may be made, upon the motion of a Member, allowing the petitioner to be so heard either before the Select Committee on the Bill or before a Committee of the whole Council, provided the petition be received by the Clerk of the Council before the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill shall have been presented. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or by his Counsel.

XXX. Ordinarily no reply will be sent to a petitioner. But the Clerk of the Council may be ordered to make such special communication to a petitioner as the Council may direct.

PROJECTS OF LAWS.

XXXI. If a Draft or project of a Law be proposed by the Governor or Governor in Council of a Presidency, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of a Lieutenant-Governorship, the fact shall be reported to the Council by the Clerk, and the Draft or project shall, together with any annexes thereto, be printed and recorded. If within four weeks from the day of such report being made, no Member shall make any motion upon the subject, it shall be the duty of the Member nominated by the Governor of such Presidency, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of such Lieutenant-Governorship, to bring the same before the Council, either by bringing in and taking charge of a Bill for the purpose of carrying the proposal into effect, or by making such other motion upon the subject of the proposal as he may think fit.

XXXII. Any final resolution of the said Council upon such proposal shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Council to the Government of the Presidency, or to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Lieutenant-Governorship, by whom the proposal was made.

XXXIII. Drafts or projects of Laws proposed by private persons must be accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be taken into consideration by the Legislative Council, and shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed by these Orders under the head "Petitions."

BILLS.

LVI. Any Member may at an ordinary Meeting of the Council move the first reading of a Bill.

LVII. Notice of such intended motion shall be given by the mover, either at a previous Meeting of the Council, or by sending the notice in writing to the Clerk of the Council two clear days before the day fixed for making the intended motion.

LVIII. The motion of which notice has been so given shall be inserted by the Clerk in the Orders of the Day for the day appointed.

LIX. Upon moving the first reading of a Bill the mover shall state the object and intention of the measure, and the reasons upon which it is founded, and shall deliver to the Clerk of the Council the Bill which he proposes to be read, with a brief abstract of each Section or Clause in the margin thereof, and also a statement, signed by himself and annexed thereto, of such object and reasons, and any extracts of correspondence or documents which may be necessary for a right understanding of the Bill.

LX. Upon such motion no discussion shall be permitted, and the Bill shall be read a first time without question, unless the Bill relate to the public finances, to the constitution of the Army or Navy.

to the relations of the British Government with Foreign States, or shall affect the religious rites or usages of the Natives of India.

LXI. If the Bill relate to any of the matters mentioned in the last preceding Order, notice of such intended motion must be given at an ordinary Meeting of the Council, at least one week before the motion shall be made; and the question shall not be proposed by the President unless the motion be seconded.

LXII. On the first reading of a Bill the Clerk of the Council shall read only the title of it. The Bill with its annexures shall be printed, and a copy shall be sent by the Clerk of the Council to each Member.

LXIII. After a Bill shall have been read a first time, notice may be given of a day on which the second reading of the Bill will be moved.

LXIV. When a motion for the second reading of a Bill shall have been made the President shall propose the question—"That this Bill be now read a second time;" upon which a debate may be taken only upon the general merits and principles of the Bill.

LXV. If the motion for the second reading of a Bill be carried, the title only of the Bill shall be read. Thereafter upon motion made, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee of the Council, of which the mover shall be the Chairman.

LXVI. After the Bill shall have been read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, it shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, unless the special instruction provided for by order No. LXX. shall have been given to the Committee immediately after its appointment.

LXVII. All written communications on the subject of Bills published for general information shall be addressed to the Clerk of the Council, who shall cause the same, and also all such petitions as shall be ordered by the Council to be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill, to be printed, and a copy thereof to be forthwith laid before such Select Committee and to be sent to each Member of the Council.

LXVIII. The Select Committee shall take into consideration the Bill, and all such written communications, and also all such petitions as shall be referred to them, and shall prepare a Report thereon and shall in such Report propose any amendments of the Bill which they may think expedient. A copy of the Bill signed by the Select Committee shall be annexed to the Report, written or printed in such a manner as to distinguish the amendments, if any, proposed by the Select Committee, from the Bill as published.

LXIX. As soon as the Report of the Select Committee is ready, it shall be presented to the Council. Provided that such Report shall not be presented before the expiration of the following periods respectively, viz:—

1. If the Bill relate to any part of the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bengal, eight weeks from the date of the first publication.

2. In all other cases, twelve weeks from the date of the first publication.

LXX. Any Member, however, may move a Bill may be amended before the Committee, immediately after its appointment, directing it to submit forthwith a preliminary Report, suggesting any alterations which it may deem expedient to make in the Bill previous to the publication thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*. If such preliminary Report of the Committee shall be adopted by the Council, the Bill shall be amended accordingly, and published for general information.

LXXI. When the Report of the Select Committee shall be presented to the Council it shall be laid upon the table; after which notice may be given of a day on which it will be moved that the Council do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council on the Bill.

LXXII. The Report of the Select Committee shall be printed, and a copy thereof, and also a copy of the Bill annexed to such Report, if any amendments of the Bill be proposed by the Report, shall be sent by the Clerk to each Member of the Council.

LXXIII. If the motion for going into Committee of the whole Council on the Bill be carried, the President shall leave the Chair and the Chairman of the Committee shall take a place at the table of the Council. The Committee will then proceed with the Bill, and may make any amendments in any part of the Bill or in the title thereof which they may think fit.

LXXIV. In settling a Bill in Committee of the whole Council, the title, preamble, and each Section or Clause of the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be considered separately, commencing with the first Section of the Bill and ending with the preamble, if any, and the title of the Bill.

LXXV. The Chairman shall call the number of each Section and Clause and shall read the marginal abstract thereof. If no motion be made thereon he shall put the question "That this Section (or Clause) stand part of the Bill." If any motion be made to amend the Section or Clause, the Chairman shall state the line in which the amendment is proposed to be made; and upon such motion, or any other motion that may have been made, he shall proceed in the mode prescribed in these Orders under the head "Motions."

LXXVI. If any amendment of the Section or Clause be carried, the question shall be put by the Chairman—"That this Section (or Clause) as amended stand part of the Bill."

LXXVII. A similar course shall be adopted with regard to the preamble, if any, and to the title of the Bill.

LXXVIII. Except as herein otherwise provided, no amendment of an earlier part of a Bill shall be proposed after the Committee has resolved upon a later part of the Bill; unless an amendment made in a later part of the Bill shall have been carried, which renders necessary an alteration in the language of an earlier part of the Bill.

LXXIX. The Committee may allow the consideration of any Section or Clause to be postponed and taken out of its order before the vote has been taken on the question "that the Clause stand part of the Bill."

LXXX. In settling a Bill in a Committee of the whole Council, any Member without making a formal motion, may suggest an amendment thereof, or of any amendment proposed by another Member, or may ask for information respecting any part of the Bill, or any proposed amendment thereof; Provided that the Chairman or any Member may require such suggestion to be put by motion made in a regular manner, and provided also that no amendment shall be made in a Bill except upon a question regularly put and determined upon motion.

LXXXI. A Committee of the whole Council may adjourn its sitting, or a debate, to a time to be named, and on such adjournment the Council shall resume its sitting, unless it shall have been adjourned.

LXXXII. When a Committee of the whole Council shall have settled a Bill, the Chairman shall put the question—"That this Bill be reported to the Council with amendments" (or "without amendments," as the case may be). If that motion be carried the Chairman shall certify at the foot of the Bill settled in Committee of the whole Council, in the following form:—

This Bill stands as settled in Committee.

(Signed)

Chairman of the Committee of the whole Council.

Dated, &c.

Thereafter the Council will resume its sitting, unless it shall have been adjourned.

LXXXIII. The Bill as settled in Committee of the whole Council may be reported to the Council on the same day; after which notice may be given of a day on which the third reading and passing of the Bill will be moved.

LXXXIV. If any amendment of a Bill be made in Committee of the whole Council, any Member may move that the Bill so amended shall be printed.

LXXXV. Any Member may likewise move in Council that the Draft be republished for general information, on the ground that the amendments which may have been adopted are of so new and important a nature that the Act ought not to be passed without being previously published for general information; and, if the motion be carried the amended Bill shall be published, and notice may be given of a day on which the third reading and passing of the Bill will be moved.

LXXXVI. Upon the Order of the Day for the third reading and passing of the Bill being read, any Member previously to the motion being made, may move that the Bill be

re-committed to a Committee of the whole Council for the purpose of correcting any errors therein, or considering any proposed amendment thereof.

LXXXVII. If the Bill be re-committed on such motion, the Committee shall settle the same, and the Chairman shall again certify the Bill, according to the form prescribed in Order No. LXXXII. after which the Council may at once receive the Report; and the third reading and passing of the Bill may be moved immediately.

LXXXVIII. If the motion for the third reading and passing of the Bill be carried, the President shall sign a certificate at the foot of the Bill in the following form:—

This Bill was passed in the Legislative Council on the day of

(Signed)

President.

LXXXIX. After a Bill shall have been passed or thrown out at any stage, any Member present and voting for the passing or throwing out of the Bill may record his assent, and his reasons of assent; and any other Member voting for the passing or throwing out of the Bill may affix his signature thereto for all or any of the reasons specified therein, or may add additional reasons for his assent, or may record his assent and reasons separately.

XC. Any Member who was present and voted against the passing or throwing out of the Bill may record his dissent and his reasons of dissent, and any other Member voting against the passing or throwing out of the Bill may sign such dissent for all or any of the reasons specified therein, or may add additional reasons for such dissent, or may record his dissent and reasons separately.

XCI. No Member shall be allowed to record his assent or dissent, unless he give notice of his intention so to do at the Meeting at which the Bill shall be passed or thrown out.

XCII. No dissent shall be recorded unless delivered to the Clerk of the Council before the expiration of the next ordinary Meeting after the passing or throwing out of the Bill.

XCIII. No assent shall be recorded unless delivered to the Clerk of the Council before the expiration of the second ordinary meeting of the Council after the passing or throwing out of the Bill.

XCIV. If the Governor General be not absent from the Council of India, the Bill when passed shall be sent by message to the Governor General, or to the Governor General in Council, in order that it may be submitted to the Governor General for his assent.

XCV. If the Governor General shall be absent from the Council of India, the Bill so passed, together with the record of assent or dissent of any Member, shall be sent by a message to the President in Council in order that it may be submitted to the Governor General for his assent.

XCVI. If the Governor General give his assent, the Act shall be promulgated in the *Government Gazette*.

Promulgation of Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
The 1st September 1854.

No. 3859.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. Charles W. Bradley as American Consul at Singapore.

No. 3860.

Lieutenant H. Maxwell relieved Lieutenant Lloyd from the charge of the Meeaday Division of the Department of Public Works on the 6th July last.

Captain C. Reid, of the 10th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, received charge of the Henzada Division of the Department of Public Works on the 1st idem.

No. 3861.

Salamat Raie, Extra Assistant at Hooshiarpore, has obtained leave of absence for eight months, under Medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. H. Byers, Assistant Commissioner of Loodiana, has obtained leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules, preparatory to applying for furlough. The leave to commence from the date on which he quitted Loodiana.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1500 A. of 1854.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Head Quarters, the 21st August 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Henry Lushington, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad, for two months and twenty days, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Absentee Rules, from the 1st proximo.

No. 823 A of 1854.

General Department.

Head Quarters, the 24th August 1854.

Notification.—The leave of absence, for seven days granted to the Reverend J. E. W. Rotten, Chaplain of Meerut, as notified in Orders of the 2nd March last, is cancelled.

No. 824 A of 1854.

Leave of Absence.—The leave of absence for one month, granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Reverend J. E. W. Rotten, Assistant Chaplain of Meerut, from the date on which he may quit his station, is confirmed.

No. 1517 A of 1854.

Revenue Department.

Notification.—Hickmut Oollah Khan, Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Futtehpoore, is promoted to the 1st grade, from the 9th July 1854.

No. 1519 A. of 1854.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Charles Horne, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, for ten days, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the 15th September 1854.

No. 1523 A of 1854.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. George Dundas Turnbull, Magistrate and Collector of Boohundshuhur, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date of his availing himself of the leave.

Appointment.—Mr. John Robert Mackillop to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Boohundshuhur, during the absence of Mr. G. D. Turnbull or till further orders.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 30th August 1854.

No. 872 of 1854.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Moir, M. D., is appointed to the Medical charge of the 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion, vice Assistant Surgeon A. McLean, A. M. and M. D., deceased.

Fort William, 31st August 1854.

No. 873 of 1854.—Lieutenant Charles Hopkins Byers, of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is permitted, under the old Regulations, to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, on Medical certificate.

No. 874 of 1854.—The under-mentioned gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment:—

Medical Department.

Date of arrival at Fort William.

William Weddel Bizzett, M. D., 29th August 1854.

No. 875 of 1854.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 746, dated the 18th July 1854, directing the Audit by the Civil Auditors of the "Staff Salaries and Office Charges, &c." of Chief and Superintending Engineers, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Staff Salaries of Assistants to Chief Engineers shall in like manner be audited in the same Department.

No. 876 of 1854.—The following Extract of Orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is published in General Orders :—

Hyderabad Residency, 14th August 1854, No. 142.

The Regimental Order by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fagan, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 1st January 1854, assuming Command of the Regiment, in accordance with General Orders of the 14th December 1853, as also the charge of the Adjutant's Office, in the absence of any other Officer available for that duty, is confirmed.

Fort William, 1st September 1854.

No. 877 of 1854.—With reference to Government General Order No. 543, of the 6th July 1853, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the families of public servants are now permitted to join them at the Station of Henzada, in Pegu.

No. 878 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that supplies of Cash to the Department of Public Works in Pegu, and to the Canal Department in the North-Western Provinces, shall be made, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 766, of the 27th July 1854, by the Superintending Engineer in Pegu and the Director of Canals, respectively; the same power to issue assignments being extended to these Officers as are conferred on the Chief Engineers of the three great divisions by the Order referred to.

A copy of the Statement and Estimate required by Rule 4 of the General Order to be furnished to the Government Accountants, will also be furnished by the Superintending Engineer to the Commissioners of Pegu and of the Tenasserim Provinces, to enable them to maintain the several Treasuries in a condition to meet the requirements of the Engineer Department.

No. 879 of 1854.—Brigadier R. Home, Commanding at Barrackpore, now on leave at Mussoorie, is permitted to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff of the Army.

Colonel H. F. Caley, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd Class, to complete the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier Home, resigned.

No. 880 of 1854.—The following Orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

Hyderabad Residency, 14th August 1854, No. 143.—Granting to Surgeon McPherson, M. D., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave to Bombay, from the date of his departure from Mominabad, in anticipation of leave to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate for six months, under the new Furlough Regulations.

Hyderabad Residency, 16th August 1854, No. 145.—Directing Surgeon Orr, 4th Infantry, to do duty with the 1st Cavalry, during the absence of Surgeon McPherson, on Medical certificate.

No. 881 of 1854.—Serjeant and Laboratory man James Purcell, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, who was admitted in Government General Order No. 790, of the 2nd August 1854, to a pension of thirty Rupees per mensem, payable at Calcutta, is now permitted to receive his Stipend, viz., (2s.) two Shillings per diem, in Europe.

No. 882 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :—

71st Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Frank Barnard Foote to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September 1854, vice Lieutenant Reginald Chauncy, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 883 of 1854.—The services of 2nd Lieutenant Edward Henry Willoughby, of the Artillery, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Division Ganges Canal, are placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor North-Western Provinces.

No. 884 of 1854.—Senior Surgeon Thomas Erskine Dempster, attached to the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, is appointed a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, vice Superintending Surgeon J. S. Toke, deceased.

No. 885 of 1854.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough —

Lieutenant Hugh Grant, of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry, — — — — — { On private affairs for two years, under the new Regulations.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
in the Mily. Dept.

Notification.

BILLS at par on the Public Treasuries of the under-mentioned Districts may be had on application to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal :—

DISTRICTS.	Amounts available on this date.
Backergunge,	40,000
Balasore,	60,000
Bullooah,	40,000
Bograh,	24,000
Chittagong,	69,000
Cuttack, C. D.,	96,000
Dacca,	99,000
Dinagapore,	16,000
Jessore,	11,600
Jorehaut,	45,000
Kamroop,	6,000
Midnapore,	50,000
Mymensing,	20,000
Pooree,	50,000

Pubna,	49,000
Rajshahye,	20,000
Sylhet,	98,000
Tipperah,	1,00,000

EDMUND DRUMMOND,

*Offg. Accountant to the
Govt. of Bengal.*

*Accountant's Office, }
The 1st September 1854. }*

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1852-53, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th September 1854, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 4,025 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium,	2,855
Benares ditto,	1,170

Total, Chests, 4,025

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 6th December 1853, and published in the *Calcutta and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 20th September 1854 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit, in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday the 11th September 1854, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 20th September 1854.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium, of 1852-53, will be brought to Sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday 12th } October 1854, ..	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Wednesday 8th } November 1854, ..	2,855	1,170	4,025
On or about Friday 8th De- } cember 1854, ..	2,869	1,176	4,045
Total,	8,579	3,516	12,095

By order of the Board of Revenue,

A. R. YOUNG,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

*FORT WILLIAM, }
The 21st August 1854. }*

Notice.

The General Treasury will be closed on Thursday, the 21st instant, on account of the Hindoo Holiday, Mohalayah.

Under the Orders of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, the General Treasury will also be closed from Tuesday the 26th instant, to Saturday the 7th proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays Doorga Poojah and Luc khee Poojah.

All acceptances which may fall due between the 26th instant and 9th proximo, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day from the 18th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

J. I. HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 1st September 1854. }

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Thursday 14th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "the construction of a Bungalow and Cook-house, for the Electric Telegraph Station at Diamond Harbour."

Time for Execution (8) Eight months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A Deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,

Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Monday 11th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for executing Quadrennial Repairs to the Secretary's Dwelling House and Out-offices of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Time for Execution, (2) Two months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Fort William.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect in his Office, in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Tuesday 12th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "Constructing a Dwelling House and Out-offices for the Bailiff of the Sudder Dewanny, Calcutta."

Time for Execution, (6) Six months, from 1st October 1854.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of (100) One Hundred Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. on Wednesday 13th September 1854.

Tenders will be opened in the Civil Architect's Office, and in presence of parties interested, at the above-mentioned time.

Tenders for "Building Walls to enclose a space ground at the House of Correction, Calcutta."

Time for Execution, Three (3) Months.

Specification and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of One Hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

Forms of Tender to be had on application to the Civil Architect's Office.

F. B. NORRIS,
Civil Architect.

Fort Grass Sale.

SEALED TENDERS for the Annual Contract for cutting and taking away Grass from the Garrison of Fort William, commencing from the 16th September 1854, will be received in the Office of the Garrison Engineer from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., on the 8th proximo, where the conditions may be seen for the above Contract.

G. H. FAGAN, Captain,
Garrison Engineer.

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this-day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, Two and Half Seconds (2½s.) before Mean Noon.

Fort William, }
25th August 1854. }

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this-day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, Three Quarters of a Second (¾s.) before Mean Noon.

Fort William, }
29th August 1854. }

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this-day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, Half a Second (½s.) after Mean Noon.

Fort William, }
31st August 1854. }

ORFEUR CAVANAGH, Major,
Adjutant Major.

General Post Office Notifications.

Export Overland Mail to Southampton and Marseilles, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Oriental, direct from Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for Suez and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong,) intended for transmission by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessel Oriental, will be closed at this Office on Monday the 4th proximo.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

Fort William, }
General Post Office, }
The 22nd August 1854. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Kyook Phyoo, Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per H. C. Steamer Tenasserim, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday the 5th proximo.

C. K. DOVE,
Dy. Post-master General.

Fort William, }
General Post Office, }
The 28th August 1854. }

No. 2259.

THE Deputy Post Master General regrets to inform the public, that from a communication received from the Post Master of Tezporé it appears, that the Calcutta Mails of the 22nd ultimo, for Tezporé, Assam, Sebsaugor and Debrooghur, and also the Mails for those places sent from Gowhatty and Mungledye on the 31st idem, were totally lost, with the Dak Boat, on the night of the latter date, at "Pobamaree Chapree," a little above Mungledye. The accident is attributable to the falling in of the bank, which fell on the boat, and caused the same to sink immediately.

C. K. DOVE,

Deputy Post Master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 15th August 1854. }

THE Business connected with the Calcutta Post Office having been made over exclusively to the charge of the Deputy Post Master General, the public are requested from this date to address that Officer direct, on all matters connected with that Office.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Post-master General of Bengal.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 1st July 1854. }

Rangoon Post Office Notice.

LETTERS and Newspapers, which should be addressed to RANGOON only, are frequently directed by mistake to Pegu or Burmah, and letters, &c. intended for delivery in Pegu, Prome, Bassein and other places in the Provinces, are in like manner erroneously addressed to "Rangoon, Burmah." The Rangoon Post Master begs to notify that, with such *vague* directions, this Department is left to find out to which of the Stations such letters should be forwarded, and from

want of information, great disappointment is felt when they are despatched to the wrong Station. To obviate this, it is desirable, that parties posting letters in Calcutta or elsewhere, should be careful to direct them to their respective Stations, and to inform their Agents and Correspondents, when leaving one place for another, of their change of address, to ensure letters being directed to the proper Station. A list of places in the Pegu Provinces or in Burmah, and their distance from Rangoon, is annexed below, *viz.* :

Donabew,	40 miles
Pegu,	55 "
Sittang,	67 "
Shoaygyeen,	90 "
Bassein,	95 "
Henzada,	95 "
Tonghoo,	130 "
Monean,	120 "
Thayetmyo,	200 "
Meeaday,	205 "
Namean,	195 "
Prome,	200 "
Yeagheen,	160 "
Tapoon,	} Below Prome.
Tindan,	
Tayngheen,	
Yaydoon,	

Letters addressed to public functionaries, whose head-quarters or residence is in Rangoon, should be addressed "Rangoon," instead of Pegu or Burmah; but if intended for delivery at other Stations, should be addressed to those Stations, the word Rangoon to be omitted.

(Signed) C. M. CRISP,

RANGOON POST OFFICE, } Post Master.
The 19th June 1854. }

No. 1215.

THE above Notification from the Post Master of Rangoon is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,

Post-master General.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
The 5th July 1854. }

Packets for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office.

Names of Vessels.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	Remarks.
Steamer Oriental, ..	P. & O. S. N. Company,	5th Sept. 1854, ..	Suez,	Madras, Ceylon & Aden.	
Steamer Tenasserim, ...	Hon'ble Company, ..	6th do. TO ..	Rangoon & Moulmein,	Akyab and Khyook Phye.	
Steam Wave, ..	John Borradaile & Co.,	In a day or two, ..	Cape of Good Hope. ..		
Steam Salom, ..	Hajie Hossain & Co.,	Ditto, ..	Mauritius.		

C. K. DOVE,

Deputy Post Master General,

Calcutta, General Post Office, 1st September 1854.